

whether the Justices have good and sufficient grounds for anticipating anything like such a sale of water as this.

7. If the Justices have not such data as to place this point beyond all doubt, it seems quite impossible for the Lieutenant-Governor to sanction a scheme under which the town will incur such a very heavy permanent liability as that to which the Justices would subject it. And, absolutely necessary as a supply of water is to the town, it will remain for the Justices to consider whether a modified scheme more suited to the financial position of the town cannot be devised which shall provide for a sufficient number of tanks for the supply of good drinking water to the people of all classes, leaving the drains to be flushed, and the streets to be watered, by river water raised in the vicinity of the town itself.

8. If, on the other hand, the Justices are satisfied, beyond all reasonable doubt, that the rate of 2 per cent., which they are authorized by law to levy, will, in conjunction with the sale proceeds of water, be sufficient to meet the annual charge of six lacs of Rupees, the Lieutenant-Governor does not understand what necessity exists for a revision of the existing law.

9. I am to take this opportunity of inviting the attention of the Justices to the accompanying copy of a letter from the Honorary Secretary to the British Indian Association, which appears to contain much deserving of serious consideration.

10. The expenditure of Rupees 60,00,000 in providing a supply of water to the city was apparently decided upon at a Meeting of the Justices without discussion. The subject is, however, one of the gravest importance to every resident and householder in the city, and His Honor therefore thinks that measures should be taken for inviting, at a special Meeting, a full discussion of the merits of the scheme from both an engineering and financial point of view. With the object of obtaining greater publicity, the Report of the Justices and this letter will be published in the Supplement of the *Calcutta Gazette*.

11. The Plans received with Mr. Turnbull's letter are herewith returned.

#### Papers relative to the suppression of Hook-swinging, &c., at the Churruck Festival

From J. GEOFFREAN, Esq., Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Secretary to the British Indian Association, (No. 5318, dated the 31st October 1865.)

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to request the attention of the British Indian Association to the papers, on the subject of swinging at the Churruck Poojah, published in the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 26th instant, and to enquire whether, in the opinion of the Association, the time has not come when the practice of Hook-swinging may properly be prohibited by the Magistrates under the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure as a practice dangerous to human life and safety, as well as an annoyance to all educated and right-thinking persons, and, indeed, to every class of the community, except the lowest, and most ignorant.

2. I am to point out that in some Districts the practice is unknown, and that while in some others, owing partly to the authoritative interference of the Magistrates and partly to the influence of intelligent Zemindars and other Native gentlemen, it has ceased since 1860 or become less common than it was, it still prevails in a great many places, in some as much as ever, and that apparently nothing short of a positive prohibition can be expected to bring about its entire cessation throughout Bengal within any reasonable period.

3. It is universally admitted that the practice of Hook-swinging is not enjoined, or even warranted, by the Hindu religion, and though, as long as, in any part of India, it was regarded by respectable Hindus with anything like a feeling of superstitious veneration, the Government, in accordance with its established policy, refrained from suppressing it, yet now that it has ceased to appear in that light, and, while reprobated by the higher orders of Native society, is viewed by the populace only as a pastime, the reason for such forbearance has ceased to exist, and it appears to be the duty of the Government to aid the tendency of enlightened opinion by the exercise of its legal authority, and to put an end to a cruel and barbarous custom which has long ago been abandoned in the rest of India, and is now followed only in some parts of Bengal.

4. I am to add that, in asking an expression of the opinion of the Association, it is not the Lieutenant-Governor's desire to interfere in any way with the religious observances of the Poojah, but simply to prevent Hook-swinging and its attendant cruelties by which the Poojah is still so generally accompanied, and to remove from Bengal the reproach of being the only Province in India in which such demoralizing exhibitions are any longer tolerated.

From BABOO JOTENDRO MONUH TAGORE, Honorary Secretary, British Indian Association, to J. GEOFFREAN, Esq., Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, (dated the 4th February 1865.)

I HAVE the honor, by direction of the Committee of the British Indian Association, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st October last, calling the attention of the Association to the papers on the subject of swinging at the Churruck Poojah published in the Supplement of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 26th idem, and requesting the opinion of the Association, for the information of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, as to whether the time has not come when the practice of Hook-swinging may properly be prohibited by the Magistrates under the provision of the Code of Criminal Procedure as a practice dangerous to human life and safety, and as an annoyance to all educated and right-thinking persons.

There can be no doubt, the Committee admit, that the barbarous practices of boring the body and Hook-swinging at the Churruck festival are alike cruel and degrading. They have no religious sanction, and their observance is principally confined to the lower orders of Hindus. Long usage has, however, given these practices a religious character in the estimation of the masses, and they regard them with the same veneration as they do those ceremonies which have the authority of the Shasters for their basis.

The progress of education and enlightenment has, however, considerably counteracted the evil. It may be said with truth that there is scarcely a single educated Native of Bengal who does not hate these revolting practices and anxiously wish for their cessation. The influence of educated and enlightened Zemindars, among whom the Committee are glad to count not a few Members of this Association, has already gone far towards the suppression of Hook-swinging in their respective Estates, and as time will advance, and the blessings of education will be diffused, the demoralizing exhibitions noticed by the Lieutenant-Governor will doubtless cease to receive popular support.

The Committee are, however, ready to admit that, if the total abandonment of the custom were to depend on such a change of the moral feeling of the masses as to qualify them rightly to estimate its degrading character, the reform is not likely to be effected within such a reasonable period as the Government and the Members of the British Indian Association could wish. Under these circumstances, and bearing in mind that the practice of Hook-swinging has been suppressed in the Bombay Presidency by order of Government, and in the Madras Presidency also by the agency of Government, though in a less peremptory manner, it has been mooted whether in Bengal the revolting ceremonies in connection with the Churruck festival should be left to die out by the gradual enlightenment of the masses, or legislative measures be adopted by the Government to bring about their immediate cessation.

Occupying the position which this Association does, the Committee are naturally anxious to see, as much for the sake of the credit of the Queen's Government as for the sake of the good-will of the people towards it, that no alarm may be wantonly given as to the intentions of the Government towards their religion, nor any violation offered to their feelings, or even to their prejudices, calculated to produce dissatisfaction and discontent. The people of India, it is well known, are peculiarly sensitive in matters of religion, and it is therefore of paramount importance for the Government to avoid all semblance of interference with customs or usages which, whether directly sanctioned by religion or not, are still associated in their minds with religious awe and veneration, and cherished with undiminished respect. Hence it is that this Association, no less from a sense of loyalty to Her Gracious Majesty than from a sense of duty to their countrymen, venture occasionally to express their opinions respectfully, but unreservedly, regarding measures or proceedings of Government having even the remotest appearance to a violation of the policy of religious neutrality and to contend for the preservation of time-honored customs, usages, or institutions which, however superstitious they may seem in the eyes of enlightened persons, are still entitled to respect when they are followed so reverently by millions of fellow-creatures and fellow-subjects. In fact, it has been the cherished conviction of the Committee that social and religious changes must be effected by the natural progress of society; that intellectual and moral development is the only right road to that progress; and that the legal authority of the Government should be the last resource of the community wherewith to put down any social abuse or to promote any moral or religious reform.

But the barbarities of the Churruck Poojah do not fall within the scope of the foregoing observations. In the first place, the custom is not, as the Committee have already observed, sanctioned by the Shasters; in the second place, it is not followed by the better instructed and higher orders of the community; in the third place, it may be abandoned without materially interfering with popular religion; in the fourth place, the suppression of these cruel practices have been effected by many Landholders in their respective Estates without producing dissatisfaction among the masses; and lastly, if these practices are now to be put down, as if proposed, with the authority of Government, it is not because that the Government wishes to suppress them arbitrarily, but because the Government has the consent and support of the upper and educated classes of the community, those on whom the ruler in every civilized country naturally relies for the eradication of any evils of long standing, or for the promotion of any measure of general usefulness affecting the well-being of the entire community.

The Committee would of course deprecate any interference with the religious observances connected with the Churruck, and they are glad to receive the assurance of the Lieutenant-Governor that His Honor entertains no such intention. Nor do the Committee see much objection in swinging in itself. If the mob in Bengal wish to amuse themselves by swinging from the Churruck tree without hooking the flesh, the Committee see no reason why they should be interfered with. In Madras, the Committee are informed, the people swing by sitting within a basket, and either this or any other contrivance may be employed by the swingers here for their own amusement. As a popular pastime simple swinging may, the Committee are of opinion, be fitly allowed to be continued without violence to the moral feelings of any educated or right-thinking persons.

This festival, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor may not be unaware, is made the occasion of a general *méla* in the villages, where thousands of people congregate, make purchases of edibles, play things, articles of dress, and interchange social reciprocities, and the *méla*, the Committee submit, deserves to be encouraged rather than otherwise. The continuance of the Poojah and simple swinging, without the attendant barbarities will render the proposed interference of the Police innocuous.

The Committee should certainly prefer to see the suppression of the barbarities of the Churruck with the aid of the ordinary criminal law to the enactment of any special law on the subject. The action of the Magistrates and the Police in the usual course will not cause any needless alarm or suspicion in the popular mind, while it will not fail to be effectual, which, however, cannot be confidently said of any special legislation.

In conclusion, the Committee deem it due to observe that, while they recommend the suppression of the cruel practices of perforating the body commonly called *Bánpohrah* and Hook-swinging at the Churruck Poojah, they humbly and respectfully hope that the interference of Government may not be extended beyond the prohibition of the barbarities under comment. Perhaps this object may be well attained by requiring the District Authorities to prevent simply the above-named practices without interfering with the Poojah and the amusements of the people.

**Resolution** by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,—dated the 16th March 1865.

Read again the Proceedings of this Government relative to the suppression of the practice of Hook-swinging at the Chharruck festival.

Read also the papers on the subject published in the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 26th October last as well as a letter addressed to the British Indian Association No. 5318, dated the 31st idem, and the reply of the Association dated the 4th ultimo.

**Resolution.**—The practice of Hook-swinging and other self-torture, such as Bāphora and the like, in public at Chharruck festival, which has been either voluntarily discontinued or authoritatively suppressed in most parts of India, still prevails in many Districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal.

2. These practices are cruel to those who suffer hurt from them whether of their own will or otherwise, and revolting to humanity. They also present a demoralizing public spectacle and tend to keep alive among the people a feeling of indifference to the sufferings of their fellow-creatures and to the value of human life. They have long been discountenanced and discouraged by the Government and its Officers, as well as by the more enlightened, intelligent, and respectable Hindus. An influential body of Hindu gentlemen has lately recommended that they shall be suppressed; and one of the Hindu members of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor has still more recently brought forward a project of law for that purpose.

3. The measures which have hitherto been taken to discourage Hook-swinging, though partially successful, have in many places failed to produce any perceptible diminution of it, and it accords therefore with the instructions given in the Despatch of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, dated the 24th February 1859, that more decided steps should be taken. In now adopting such a step the Lieutenant-Governor is supported, not only by a sense of what is due to the feelings of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects, but by a decided expression of enlightened opinion on the part of the leading members of the Hindu community.

4. All Magistrates of Districts in the Lower Provinces are accordingly hereby required, under the powers vested in them by Law—whenever they shall consider that such direction is necessary to prevent annoyance to persons lawfully employed, or danger to human life, health, or safety—to direct any person to abstain from the act of Hook-swinging, or other self-torture, in public, and from the abetment thereof, or to take such order with property in his possession or under his management as may serve to prevent the commission of the act. Persons who disobey any such injunction should be prosecuted and punished according to law.

5. All Commissioners of Divisions and Magistrates of Districts in which Hook-swinging prevails are further required to make known to the Public that the Government regards the practice with abhorrence; to enlist the sympathy and co-operation of influential landholders and other members of the Native community in its prevention; and to warn all who are concerned, or are likely to be concerned in it, that if they persevere they will make themselves liable to legal punishment.

6. It is to be understood that this order is not intended to authorize or justify any interference with the religious observances of the Chharruck festival, or with the popular amusements, other

than Hook-swinging and its attendant cruelties, usual on that occasion.

No. 1628.

**ORDER.**—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all Divisional Commissioners for the information and guidance of themselves and of the Magistrates in their respective Divisions.

No. 1629.

Ordered also, that a copy be forwarded to the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, for his information and guidance.

No. 1630.

Ordered also, that a copy of the Resolution, and of the correspondences with the British Indian Association, be forwarded to the Government of India in the Home Department for information, and that it be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* for general informations.

### Ganges and Darjeeling Road.

Extract from an Inspection Report, No. 2713, dated the 7th March 1865, by the Superintending Engineer, Northern Circle.

It is as well that this Report, principally embodying notes made during my progress up the Road from Caragolah to Silligory, was not submitted earlier, as it might have raised sanguine hopes, which may not be fulfilled, of success as to our being able to complete the entire line by the end of this season's rains as a metalled Road throughout, from the Ganges to the Mahanuddy at Silligory.

2. Lieutenant Daubuz had made all his arrangements for carrying on his work successfully and completely, but the unexpected transit of the large Force now proceeding along the Road to Bootan, has caused the seizure of the carriage we so much depended on for the conveyance of our coal, wood, and ballasting, and it is now very uncertain whether the Contractors will be able to make sufficient bricks, or stack sufficient stone and slag to enable us to complete the Road this year.

3. Added to the above unforeseen contingency, we have had a week's rain of unusual heaviness at this season of the year, and it is much feared the loss of raw bricks will be very great.

4. The Agent for the Bengal Coal Company has, moreover, reported that he cannot, possibly at present, convey the Coal from Caragolah to the works, as he had promised, owing to his carts having been seized for the conveyance of stores and Camp equipage of Troops to the Frontier.

5. Much inconvenience will also be felt and possible delay to the works occur, from the transfer of two of the most active Native subordinates from the Road for duty with the Doocar Field Force.

6. During the present bad weather the great utility of the Road in such parts as have been metalled, is very apparent. The Troops have been able to progress rapidly along the completed



portions, but have been compelled to halt at those lengths still remaining unfinished.

7. *1st to 29th Mile-stone.*—From Caragolah to the Sowrah, as reported in my Memorandum\* of Inspection in November last, the Road is metalled and consolidated throughout.

8. *The Screw Pile Bridge* on the 29th mile over the River Sowrah has been rapidly carried on by Messrs. Marrillier and Edwards under many difficulties; only one pile remains to be fixed by the Contractors. The Executive Engineer has also carried on his portion of the timber work as rapidly; three pairs of trusses have been hoisted and fixed, and the beams for the Road platform have been laid. As soon as the last pile is driven the remaining trusses will be lifted, and we trust the Bridge will be opened before the end of the next month.

9. *29th to 41st Mile-stone.*—The bricks for soling and about two-thirds of the ballasting for this length were completed last year and all stacked at the Road side. Complete arrangements had been made and Contracts closed for the remainder of the brick ballasting required for opening the line by the end of the coming rains; but, as explained in paragraphs 2, 3 and 4, it is feared that this cannot now be done.

10. *41st to 56th Mile-stone.*—These fifteen miles will be ballasted with slag, which was being rapidly carted and stacked at the Road side. It is hoped, after the pressure for carriage for the Troops has passed off, that the material required for this length may be all collected.

11. *57th to 84th Mile-stone.*—This length is entirely completed of slag metalling and forms an excellent Road.

12. *85th to 89th Mile-stone.*—This length is very nearly completed, there being a few breaks only for which slag metal is being carted to site. It is anticipated that this length will be completed this year.

13. *90th Mile.*—This mile is all completed and consolidated.

14. *91st to 99th Mile-stone at Chuprah on the River Dook.*—There has been some disappointment in the Contract taken for bricks for soling these nine miles. The Contractor fell ill, and about the end of January left his work, compelling the Executive Engineer to carry on by departmental agency. Sufficient bricks had however been burnt for one mile of soling, and slag for some portion of the topping has been stacked at the Road side.

15. A fortunate discovery of an old kiln about ten miles distant at a Village called Shapnikla will, it is anticipated, afford sufficient bricks for soling two other miles of this length, and should the pressure for carriage cease, it is hoped we may be able to complete these nine miles this season, but at present it seems very doubtful.

16. The works in the length from the 57th to the 100th mile-stone have been hitherto carried on by Assistant Engineer Baboo Kessub Lal Bose, one of the Officers whose services have been transferred to Bootan.

17. *100th to 125th Mile-stone at the Mahanuddy beyond Silligory.*—The works on this length have been carried on under the superintendence of Overseer, Second Grade, Nubo Gopal Dutt, hitherto very satisfactorily; but latterly the carts of the Contractors have been so extensively seized for the

use of the Troops that it is feared the Road cannot be completed, as fully anticipated, this season.

18. *100th and 101st Miles.*—About one-fourth of the bricks for soling had been carted to the Road side, and sufficient for another one-fourth were in kiln on the 10th February, and brick-making for the remainder in good progress. Slag was also being brought in for ballasting.

19. *102nd Mile.*—Nearly one-third of the bricks for soling this mile were ready and sufficient, for one-third more were in kiln ready for burning; but no slag had as yet been brought to Road for ballasting.

20. *103rd Mile.*—A kiln of bricks sufficient for about one-third of the soling for this mile, was fired on the 20th, the day after my inspection, and brick-making was in good progress; but the collection of slag had not been well carried on by the Contractors.

21. *104th Mile.*—About a fourth of the bricks required for soling this mile had been put into kiln, and about one-half lakh of raw bricks were ready for burning.

22. *105th to 109th Mile-stone.*—Brick-making was in good progress in these four miles, and a considerable quantity of slag ballast had been collected. Sufficient soling bricks and slag and stone ballasting had also been stacked for completing entirely the 108th and 109th miles.

23. *110th to 114th Mile-stone.*—In these five miles brick-making was progressing very well, and stone was being carted to site in large quantities; but its vicinity to Titlayah was the cause of the Contractor's carts being more particularly seized in this length for the Troops and stores proceeding to Julpigory.

24. *115th Mile.*—The bricks required for soling this mile are all completed and nearly all the ballasting.

25. *115th to 125th Mile-stone, the Mahanuddy beyond Silligory.*—The collection of stone metal for this length was progressing very satisfactorily, and a sufficiency of ballasting had been nearly all stacked for its completion.

26. Our anticipations for being able to carry on work successfully in the last twenty miles have been far exceeded, and must be attributed to the encouragement and regular payments to Contractors employed last year.

27. *Silligory Timber Bridge.*—This Bridge has been repaired and is now again open for traffic.

28. All the Timber Bridges along the line are in good order, and as soon as the Sowrah Screw Pile Bridge is completed next month, the crossing over the Mahanuddy at Dingra Ghaut will be the only break throughout the line from the Ganges to the foot of the Himalayas, a distance of nearly 144 miles.

29. *Staging Bungalow, Caragolah.*—All the materials of this temporary Bungalow have been collected, and the Executive Engineer is ready to commence work as soon as the land on which it is to be built is made over by the Civil Authorities; but there appears to be a delay caused by claims on the part of the owners of the site, now being enquired into by the Collector.

30. Travellers are now much inconvenienced by the Steam Ferry being compelled to anchor about six miles below Caragolah.

31. *Dingra, Kiscungunge.*—These Staging Bungalows are new and in very good order; the first especially, where the furniture is new.



## SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1865.

### OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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#### Papers relating to the Behar Mounted Rifle Corps.

From S. C. BATTERY, Esq., Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.—(No. 620, dated the 4th February 1865.)

In your letter No. 206, dated the 5th December 1862, it was stated that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief would be moved to request the General Officer Commanding the Benares Division to make an annual inspection of the Behar Mounted Rifle Corps and to report on its progress and efficiency. It is not known to the Lieutenant-Governor whether any such report has been submitted or any such inspection made.

On the Lieutenant-Governor's recent visit to Mozufferpore he had an opportunity of seeing the Corps, which now consists of 120 gentlemen, admirably mounted and equipped, well trained in the use of their fire-arms, proud of their status and organization, and animated by a spirit of mutual confidence as well as of loyalty and of good will towards the Government.

The Corps comprises in its ranks many of the Civil Officers of the Government of all grades; but it consists chiefly of gentlemen engaged in Indigo planting and other private occupations whose residences are scattered over a tract of country upwards of 200 miles in length and 100 in breadth, and whose zeal and perseverance in the discharge of a self-imposed duty, now tested by the lapse of nearly three years since the first formation of the Corps, cannot be too highly commended. The recent Meeting at Mozufferpore has no doubt had the effect of increasing the popularity of the Corps, and its strength will in all probability be increased to 150 sabres by the formation of additional Troops in Saran and the Districts south of the Ganges.

The Lieutenant-Governor availed himself of the presence of Lieutenant-Colonel Roberts, Commanding the 17th Bengal Cavalry, to have the Corps paraded and inspected by that Officer, whose report as to its efficiency as an auxiliary Military Force is hereto appended. His Honor is quite convinced that the Government may rely upon the Corps to maintain order under all circumstances throughout the Province of Behar, especially in the Districts north of the Ganges, and to check hostile invasions until supported by regular Troops.

The credit of raising the Corps to its present state of efficiency is due chiefly to the Commandant, Mr. James Forlong, to Mr. C. T. Metcalfe, the late, and Captain J. C. C. Daunt, the present (acting) Second in Command, and to Mr. Collingridge, Cornet and Acting Adjutant. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to bring the services of these Officers to the favorable notice of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, and to request that His Excellency will give such encouragement to this fine and useful body of Volunteers as may be deemed suitable.

From LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CHARLES ROBERTS, 17th Bengal Cavalry, to COLONEL H. C. JAMES, Private Secretary to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor,—(dated the 21st January 1865.)

In accordance with the request of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor I venture to make a few remarks on the general state of the Behar Mounted Rifles, although I feel much diffidence in so doing.

To pass encomium or otherwise upon the merits of a body of English gentlemen who, in the exercise of a sense of honor, have united together in support of legitimate authority, and to command success when called upon have also, under circumstances of great difficulty, trained themselves to a

knowledge of Cavalry tactics and evolution, would certainly demand not a little consideration and observation, but with the Behar Rifle Cavalry nothing save praise can be given.

The advantages that must arise from a number of gentlemen accustomed to act in concert cannot be too highly valued, not only as a material support to the Government, but also in the security given to the District at large, which should not be lightly thought of.

In the Behar Rifles the Government possesses a Regiment of high order of intelligence with all those qualifications calculated to secure efficiency, which, if I may be permitted to say, will not be easily surpassed.

To maintain its present character, as well as to obtain matured progression, every facility should be granted to promote the proper working of the movement, and the good feeling and cordial unanimity that prevails with these gentlemen will be a certain guarantee of success, as also a pleasing example to be followed by other Districts.

I had the pleasure of witnessing the parade of the Corps under the orders of the Commandant, Captain Forlong, ably seconded by Captain Daunt and Mr. Collingridge, and unhesitatingly assert that the Regiment in every respect merited the great praise bestowed by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

From COLONEL H. W. NORMAN, C. B., Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 1027, dated the 21st February 1865.)

HAVING laid before Government the letter from your Office No. 620, dated 4th instant, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, that the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council has perused with much satisfaction the account therein contained of the efficient condition of the Behar Mounted Rifle Corps, and entirely concurs in His Honor's opinion that the zeal and perseverance in the discharge of a self-imposed duty manifested by the 120 gentlemen of whom it is

composed, and now tested by the lapse of nearly three years since the first formation of the Corps, cannot be too highly commended.

2. His Excellency in Council desires that the cordial thanks of the Government of India for their loyalty and public spirit may be communicated to the whole Corps, and especially to Mr. James Forlong, the Commandant, to Mr. C. R. Metcalfe, the late Second in Command, and Captain J. C. C. Daunt, who is now acting in that capacity, and to Cornet Collingridge, the Acting Adjutant, to whose exertions His Honor reports that the credit of raising the Corps to its present state of efficiency is chiefly due.

3. No report of any inspection of the Corps by the General Officer Commanding the Benares Division has yet been received; but His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will be requested to cause arrangements to be made for an inspection by a Field or other superior Officer annually, at such time and place as may be deemed most convenient with reference to the extent of country over which the members of the Corps are scattered, and their ability to meet at Mozufferpore or elsewhere.

From the Hon'ble A. EDEN, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Commissioner of the Patna Division,—(No. 2120, dated the 21st March 1865.)

In forwarding, for communication to the Behar Mounted Rifle Corps,

\* To Secretary, Government of India, Military Department, No. 620, dated 4th February 1865.

From Secretary, Government of India, Military Department, No. 1027, dated 21st February 1865.

the accompanying correspondence,\* I am to express the great gratification which the Lieutenant-Governor feels in being authorized to communicate to the Corps the acknowledgment of the Governor General in Council of the loyalty and public spirit which induced them to unite together in support of the Government, and of the zeal and perseverance with which they have for three years discharged their self-imposed duties. The special thanks of Government should be conveyed to the Commandant, Mr. Metcalfe, Captain Daunt, and Cornet Collingridge.



## SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1865.

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#### Papers relating to the working of the Grant-in-aid System in Bengal.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department, (Education,) under date Simla, the 23rd May 1864.

READ a Dispatch from the Secretary of State No. 1, dated the 23rd January 1864, regarding a proposed revision of the system of administering Grants-in-aid.

**RESOLUTION.**—The Secretary of State has sent copies of the above Dispatch to the Governments of Madras and Bombay, with a request that those Governments will take the subject thereof into "immediate consideration," and will "communicate the result to the Governor General of India," in order that His Excellency may have the opportunity of learning the opinion of those Governments "before coming to a decision as to the alteration of the existing Grant-in-aid Rules."

2. It is desirable that copies of the Dispatch should also be sent at once to the Governments and Administrations noted on the margin, with a request that their opinions may be likewise given.

3. A printed set of the existing Rules\* in the several Provinces should also be sent to all local Governments and Administrations for information, so as to put them in possession of what has been done in other Provinces;

and an extract, paragraphs 51 to 62, from the Dispatch of the Home Government, dated the 15th July 1854, No. 49, in which the general principles now referred to by the Secretary of State are laid down, should be added to the collection.

4. It is to be noted that the Governor General in Council will not deem it necessary to prescribe one uniform set of Rules for all India, but will be glad to take into consideration the special circumstances and wants of each Province, and the opinions of the Authorities charged with its administration, and will be prepared to sanction such Rules for the regulation of Grants-in-aid as, consistently with the general principles of the system, may seem to be most applicable in each case.

From the RIGHT HON'BLE SIR C. WOOD, Bart., M. P. and C. S. I., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, (No. 1, dated India Office, London, the 23rd January 1864.)

I FORWARD, for your consideration, a copy of a letter which has been addressed to me by the President, Vice-President, and Secretaries of the Church Missionary Society, adverting to what took place at an interview which I have recently had with a deputation from the Society on the subject of Grants-in-aid in India, and offering suggestions with a view to the extension and greater efficiency of the system.

2. It is scarcely necessary to remark that, under the Dispatch of 18th July 1854, it was intended that the system of Grants-in-aid should take its place among the Educational arrangements of India as one of the most important means of extending the opportunities of Education to the great mass of the population. It was, indeed, anticipated that the system of Grants-in-aid might, to a great extent, take the place of Government

\* i. e. (1.) Former Grant-in-aid Rules which are still in force in the North-Western Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Oudh, and Burma.

(2.) Revised Rules recently promulgated in Bengal.

(3.) Madras Rules (Teachers' certificate system).

(4.) Bombay Rules (Dispensation system).



Schools, and that in this manner Education might more widely spread with a comparatively less expenditure of public money.

3. The system, however, has certainly not made the progress which might reasonably have been expected under the operation of the Rules which were framed by the different Governments in India for carrying out the orders of Her Majesty's Government, and the amount of Grants-in-aid, after the lapse of eight years from the time of the system being brought into actual operation, bears, except in Bengal, a very small proportion to the direct expenditure of Government on Education.

4. The backwardness of the Native community to establish Schools under the Grant-in-aid system was dwelt on at considerable length in Lord Stanley's Dispatch of the 7th of April 1859; but, as far as a judgment could be formed from the information then available, such backwardness did not seem to be attributable to the particular terms of the Grant-in-aid Rules.

5. It is now, however, represented that considerable difficulty is experienced by voluntary and independent bodies and others in establishing Schools on the Grant-in-aid principle in consequence of the Rules prescribed by the Local Governments for the administration of the system.

6. This objection would not, *prima facie*, seem to apply to the Rules in Bengal, which are framed on broad and liberal principles, and have not, as a general rule, been applied in a stringent manner. Under the operation of those Rules assistance has been afforded to the establishment and maintenance of a large number of Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular Schools promoted by individual Natives or by the local community; but the representations now made, as to the adverse effect of the existing Rules on the exertions of "voluntary and independent parties," certainly receive confirmation from the fact that, except as regards the Educational arrangements in the Santal Districts, few, if any, applications have been made by religious or benevolent Associations for grants-in-aid of Vernacular Schools in Bengal.

7. In Madras the Grant-in-aid Rules, which had previously been of the same general character as those of Bengal, were altered in 1858 with the object of making them more definite, and of raising the qualifications of the Masters of Schools. The Rules, as they now stand, are undoubtedly liable to the objection that they tend to raise to an unnecessarily high scale the salaries of the Masters, and, by requiring a large proportion of such increased salaries to be paid by the promoters of the School, impose on them a charge beyond the necessities of the case. The result of this enforced expenditure is to concentrate the efforts of independent parties too much on the higher Schools, and thus to limit the funds which would otherwise be available for the education of the poorer classes in remote places where the local community are not in a condition to afford much assistance.

8. The Grant-in-aid Rules in Bombay were framed on the model of the Bengal Rules; but a plan had been previously in operation throughout the Presidency, under which Schools were established by Government in any place where the local community was willing to guarantee a certain portion of the expenses, and it was not thought desirable to supersede this plan by the enforcement of the new Rules. In my Dispatch dated 22nd March (No. 5). 1860, I had occasion

to point out to the Government of Bombay an error into which the Director of Public Instruction had fallen with regard to the application of the Grant-in-aid system to Schools of a different character, but I am not aware that any applications for aid have since that time been made to the Bombay Government by any Societies or Associations having for their object the promotion of Education among the Natives. The system of Grants-in-aid may, therefore, be regarded as being practically inoperative in the Bombay Presidency.

9. You will, doubtless, consider the suggestion that the system of capitation allowances payable according to the result of examinations, which has recently been introduced in this country, should be extended to India. I am not sure that this system is altogether as applicable there as in this country, though I observe that Mr. Howard, the Director of Public Instruction at Bombay, has recommended its introduction into that Presidency.

10. The suggestion that "the erection of Training Institutions for Native School Masters and School Mistresses should receive special encouragement and aid, with a view to promoting the education of the masses of India," seems to be well worthy of adoption.

11. I am desirous, with reference to the foregoing remarks, that the subject of the administration of Grants-in-aid should receive your careful consideration in view to the removal of any impediments in the way of the extension of the system, and to the adoption of such Rules as, consistently with the principles laid down in the Dispatch of July 1854, while affording the requisite security for the due application of the grants, shall interfere as little as possible with the free action of those who may seek, under their operation, to promote the spread of Education among the masses of the people. It will, of course, be borne in mind that any Regulations for the administration of Grants-in-aid must be general, and that no exceptional Rules can be allowed for any particular class of applicants for aid.

CHURCH MISSIONARY HOUSE;

London, the 27th November 1863.

We have the honor to lay before you the following Memorandum of several points brought under your notice by a Deputation of the Church Missionary Society in respect of Government Grants-in-aid to Schools in India.

2. The Deputation pointed out the fact that the Grants-in-aid by Her Majesty's Government had hitherto failed to give that stimulus and enlargement to the exertions of voluntary and independent parties which was anticipated by the Education Dispatch of 1854, and by many persons interested in the Education of India.

3. It was suggested that this failure was, in a great measure, attributable to the local Rules adopted by the several Governments of India for Grants-in-aid, which Rules cripple rather than encourage the action of independent parties, and are, at variance, as we submit, with the liberal and candid spirit of the Dispatch.

4. For instance, while in some of the Provinces of India very liberal grants are made upon easy conditions, in another the grant is limited to two-thirds of the cost of the Schools; in another, it is



restricted to one-third; and in the Presidency of Bombay no Grants-in-aid are given.

5. In the Presidencies of Bengal and Madras various minute and complicated requirements are attached to Grants-in-aid which deter many Schools from accepting the benefit.

6. Also in these Presidencies no distinction is made between the scale of grants to the higher grades of Schools in large towns, where local resources abound, and to Vernacular and Village Schools, which are wholly dependent upon external aid.

7. In Madras Grants-in-aid are made dependent upon Government certificates after examination of the Masters, and these certificates necessitate a scale of salaries in many cases beyond the means of the School, and far higher than independent parties pay for equally well qualified Masters. Yet, if the Masters are withdrawn from the competition for higher certificates and higher salaries, they naturally feel that an injustice is done them, and they are rendered dissatisfied and unsettled.

8. By these and other particulars, which were mentioned, Aided Schools are rendered unnecessarily expensive, and the free action of independent parties willing to aid in the education of the masses of India is discouraged.

9. The Deputation noticed that at the same time the expenditure of the Government upon its own Schools was so rapidly increasing that, according to the last Returns, while £18,414 was granted in aid of independent Schools, £264,870 was spent upon Government Education, so that, instead of the realization of the hope of the Dispatch of 1854 thus expressed: "we look forward to the time when any general system of Education entirely provided by the Government may be discontinued with the gradual advance of the system of Grants-in-aid," there is a prospect of the whole of the Education in India, with in a small fraction, devolving upon the resources of Government.

10. The Deputation ventured therefore to suggest—

*First.*—That more liberal grants should be given to independent Schools than had hitherto been given in the chief Presidencies of India.

*Second.*—That independent Schools should be allowed the option of receiving aid, according to the system of the Revised Code in England, by capitation allowances upon results ascertained by Government examinations.

*Third.*—That the erection of Training Institutions for Native School Masters and School Mistresses should receive special encouragement and aid with a view to promoting the education of the masses of India.

• We have, &c.,

(Signed) CRICKETER, President, C. M. S.

" A. KINNAIRD, F. P., C. M. S.

" HENRY VERN, } Secys., C. M. S.

" ROBERT LONG, }

*These Grant-in-aid Rules which are still in force in the North-Western Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Oude, and Burma.*

The Local Government, at its discretion, and upon such conditions as may seem fit in each case, reference being had to the requirements of each

District as compared with others, and to the funds at the disposal of Government,) will grant aid in money, books, or otherwise to any School in which a good secular education is given, through the medium either of English or the Vernacular tongue, to males or females, or both, and which is under adequate local management.

2. In respect of any such School for which application for aid is made full information must be supplied on the following points:—

*Firstly.*—The pecuniary resources, permanent and temporary, on which the School depends for support.

*Secondly.*—The average annual expenditure on the School.

*Thirdly.*—The average number of pupils instructed, the ages of the pupils, and the average duration of their attendance at the School.

*Fourthly.*—The persons responsible for the management and permanence of the School, and the time for which they will continue to be responsible.

*Fifthly.*—The nature and course of instruction imparted.

*Sixthly.*—The number, names, and salaries of Masters and Mistresses, and subjects taught by each.

*Seventhly.*—The books in use in the several classes of the School.

*Eighthly.*—The nature and amount of aid sought, and the purpose to which it is to be applied.

3. Any School to which aid may be given shall be at all times open to inspection and examination, together with all its current accounts and lists of establishment and scholars, by any Officer appointed by the Local Government for the purpose. Such inspection and examination shall have no reference to religious instruction, but only to secular education.

4. The Government will not in any manner interfere with the actual management of a School thus aided, but will seek, upon the frequent reports of its Inspectors, to judge from results whether a good secular education is practically imparted or not. And it will withdraw its aid from any School which may be, for any considerable period, unfavorably reported upon in this respect.

5. In giving Grants-in-aid the Government will observe the following general principles: Grants-in-aid will be given to those Schools only (with the exception of Normal Schools) at which some fee, however small, is required from the scholars, and, wherever it is possible to do so, they will be appropriated to specific objects according to the peculiar wants of each School and District.

6. No grant will in any case exceed in amount the sum expended on the Institution from private sources, and the Government will always endeavor so to give its aid that the effect shall not be the substitution of public for private expenditure, but the increase and improvement of Education.

7. It is to be distinctly understood that Grants-in-aid will be awarded only on the principle of perfect religious neutrality, and that no preference will be given to any School on the ground that any particular religious doctrines are taught or not taught therein.

	Name of the school.
	Pecuniary sources on which the School depends.
	Average Annual Expenditure on the School.
	Average Number of Pupils instructed, the ages, and the average daily attendance at the School.
	The persons responsible for the management and maintenance of the School, and the time they will continue so.
	The nature and course of instruction imparted.
	Number, Names, and Salaries of Teachers, and subjects taught by each.
	Books in use of the several classes in the School.
	Amount of aid sought for.
	Remarks.

*Revised Rules recently promulgated in Bengal.*

THE Local Government, at its discretion, and upon such conditions as may seem fit in each case, (reference being had to the requirements of each District as compared with others, and to the funds at the disposal of Government,) will grant aid in money, books, or otherwise to any School under adequate local management in which a good secular education is given through the medium either of English or the Vernacular tongue.

In respect of any such School for which application for aid is made full information must be supplied on the following points.—

*Firstly.*—The pecuniary resources, permanent and temporary, on which the School will depend for support.

*Secondly.*—The proposed monthly expenditure in detail.

**Thirdly.**—The average number of pupils to be instructed.

*Fourthly.*—The person responsible for the management.

*Fifthly.*—The nature and course of instruction.

*Sixthly.*—The number and salaries of Masters or Mistresses.

*Seventhly.*—The nature and amount of aid sought.

**Fig. 44.**—The existence of other Schools receiving aid within a distance of six miles.

3. Any School to which aid is given, together with all its accounts, books, and other records, shall be at all times open to inspection and examination by any Officer appointed by the Local Government for the purpose. Such inspection and

examination shall have no reference to religious instruction, but only to secular education.

4. The Government will not interfere with the actual management of a School thus aided, but will seek, upon the frequent reports of its Inspectors, to judge from results whether a good secular education is practically imparted or not; and it will withdraw its aid from any School which may be, for any considerable period, unfavorably reported upon in this respect.

5. In giving Grants-in-aid the following principles will be observed:—

(a.) The Government will always endeavor so to give its aid that the effect shall not be the substitution of public for private expenditure, but the increase and improvement of Education.

(b.) Grants will be given to those Schools only (with the exception of Normal Schools and Girls' Schools) at which fees of reasonable amount are required from the scholars.

(c.) In no case will the Government grant exceed in amount the sum to be expended on a School from private sources.

(d.) For Schools educating up to the University Entrance Standard, the Government grant will not, as a rule, exceed one-half of the income guaranteed from local sources.

(e.) For other Schools in which the expenditure is more than Rupee 50 per month, the Government grant will not, as a rule, exceed two-thirds of the income guaranteed from local sources.

(F.) The proportional amounts above laid down for Government grants are maximum amounts, and it must not be assumed that the maximum will in all cases, and as a matter of course, be sanctioned.

(9.) The conditions of every grant will be subject to revision periodically at intervals of five years, commencing from the date of sanction.

6. It is to be distinctly understood that Grants-in-aid will be awarded only on the principle of perfect religious neutrality, and that no preference will be given to any School on the ground that any particular religious doctrines are taught or not taught therein.

#### *Madras Rules (Teachers' Certificate system.)*

With reference to the Educational Notification published in the *Port St. George Gazette*, under date the 15th August 1855, the Director of Public Instruction gives notice that the following revised Rules for regulating Grants-in-aid of private Schools and other Educational Institutions have been approved and sanctioned by Government, and will, in future, be acted on in lieu of those hitherto in force:—

1. Grants-in-aid of Schools and other Educational Institutions will be made with the special object of extending and improving the secular education of the people, and will be given impartially to all Schools (so far as the funds at the disposal of Government may admit) which impart a sound secular education upon the conditions hereafter specified. It will be essential to the consideration of applications for aid that the Schools on behalf of which they are preferred shall be under the management of one or more persons who, in the capacity of proprietors, trustees, or members of a Committee elected by the Society or Association by which the School may have been established, will be prepared to undertake the general superintendence of the School, and to be answerable for its permanence for some given time.

2. Every application for a grant must be accompanied by a declaration that the applicant or applicants are prepared to subject the School on behalf of which the application is made, together with its current accounts, list of establishment, and registers of attendance, to the inspection of a Government Inspector, such inspection and examination relating only to the general management and to the secular instruction, and having no reference to any religious instruction which may be imparted in the School.

3. Except in the case of Normal Schools for training Teachers and of Female Schools grants will be restricted to those Schools in which a monthly schooling fee is required, and is paid by not less than four-fifths of the pupils attending the School.

4. Grants will be made only for specific purposes, and not in the form of simple contributions in aid of the general expenses of a School, and it will be essential in each case to the payment of the grant, that proportion which, under the Rules hereunder specified, the Managers are required to contribute for the purpose for which the grant may have been sanctioned shall have been duly paid.

5. The following are the specific objects for which, and the conditions upon which, grants will be ordinarily given:—

1st.—The augmentation of the salaries of School Masters and Mistresses.

2nd.—The provision of stipends for pupil Teachers, and of gratuities to Teachers who undertake to instruct them.

3rd.—The provision of School books, maps, &c.

4th.—The establishment and maintenance of School libraries and lending libraries.

5th.—The erection, purchase, enlargement, or repair of School buildings.

6th.—The provision of School furniture.

6. Grants-in-aid of the salaries of Masters and Mistresses will, in future, be conferred only on such Masters and Mistresses as may hold a certificate of qualifications signed by the Director of Public Instruction, and which will be granted, partly on the result of a written examination calculated to test the attainments of the candidate and his ability to re-produce the knowledge he has acquired in such a form as is adapted for the instruction of youth, and partly on the report of an Inspector of Schools on his teaching power. The certificates to be awarded to School Masters will be of nine classes, and the examination for each class of certificate will be conducted by means of printed papers according to the scheme appended to this notice.—*Appendix A.*

7. The examinations will be held half-yearly, in the months of June and December, at Madras, and at any of the principal towns in the Provinces at which candidates may desire to be examined.

8. The several grades of certificate will render the holders eligible to the following grants:—

A Certificate of the 1st Class, to an annual grant of	Rupess	800
Ditto 2nd " ditto	"	600
Ditto 3rd " ditto	"	400
Ditto 4th " ditto	"	300
Ditto 5th " ditto	"	250
Ditto 6th " ditto	"	160
Ditto 7th " ditto	"	140
Ditto 8th " ditto	"	80
Ditto 9th " ditto	"	40

But the amount of the grant paid in aid of a Teacher's salary shall in no case exceed one-half the amount contributed for the same purpose by the Managers of the School in which he may be employed. Thus, to entitle a Master who may have obtained a certificate of the 1st class to a grant of the full amount to which he will be eligible under these Rules, viz., Rupees 800 per annum, it will be necessary that the Managers of the School in which he is employed shall pay him a salary of not less than Rupees 1,600 per annum. In the event of the income of the School being insufficient to admit of that portion of the Master's salary, which is paid by the Managers, being double the amount of the grant to which the Master is eligible under the Rules, the grant will be reduced in portion.

9. The certificates to be awarded to School Mistresses will be of five classes, and examination of candidates for these certificates will be conducted in the same manner as the examination of candidates for School Masters' certificates. The several grades of School Mistresses' certificates will render the holders eligible to the following grants:—

A Certificate of the 1st Class, to an annual grant of	Rupess	180
Ditto 2nd " ditto	"	144
Ditto 3rd " ditto	"	96
Ditto 4th " ditto	"	72
Ditto 5th " ditto	"	48

\* Note.—Unless that portion of the salary which is contributed by the Managers shall be defrayed from a permanent endowment, in which case the amount of the Government grant shall be equal to the amount so contributed, provided that the grant shall not exceed the rate assigned in this Section to the certificate which may be held by the recipient of the grant by more than one-third. Thus, in ordinary cases, the holder of a certificate of the 1st class will be entitled to a grant of Rupees 800 per annum provided his employers pay him a salary of Rupees 1,600 per annum; but if the salary paid by the Managers be defrayed from a permanent endowment, the grant may amount to Rupees 1,600 in the event of the sum paid by the Managers being not less than Rupees 1,600.

The standard of examination for each grade of School Mistresses' certificate will be found in Appendix B.

10. In the case of a School Master or Mistress passing in all the subjects prescribed for a certificate, except the vernacular language, a certificate will be granted entitling the holder to a grant less by one-fourth than the amount assignable to the holder of a complete certificate. But this rule will not apply to certificates of the 8th and 9th classes in the case of School Masters, or to certificates of the 4th and 5th classes in the case of School Mistresses, the examination for which will be conducted entirely in the vernacular.

11. Graduates in Arts of the University of Madras will be eligible to the grant assigned to a certificate of the 3rd class on passing the prescribed examination in the theory of teaching and School management, and on being favorably reported on by an Inspector of Schools as to their teaching power.

12. Holders of certificates of the 1st class granted by the Committee of Council on Education in England will be eligible to receive the grants assigned to certificates of the 1st, 2nd, or 3rd class, with reference to the division of the 1st class to which the certificate granted by the Committee of Council may belong, on passing the prescribed examination in a vernacular language, or without passing that examination to grants less by one-fourth than the amount of the grants assigned to the certificates of the 1st, 2nd, or 3rd class, (as the case may be,) issued by the Director of Public Instruction.

13. All Grants-in-aid of the salaries of School Masters and Mistresses will be paid monthly. Their continuance will depend in each case upon the report of the Inspector of the Division that the School or class under the Master or Mistress's charge has been satisfactorily conducted during the past year.

14. Grants for the payment of stipends to male pupil Teachers will be made only to those Schools in which there may be one or more Masters holding the certificate of the Director of Public Instruction, and willing to undertake the instruction of the pupil Teachers out of School hours, and in which there may be pupils competent to pass the examination prescribed for admission to a pupil Teachership in the annexed scheme.

15. The amount of the stipends granted to pupil Teachers under these Rules will be proportioned to the grade of School in which they are to be employed. To pupil Teachers employed in Schools in which the standard of instruction is equal to that laid down for Government Zillah Schools the following rates of stipend will be granted:—

For the 1st year, Rupees 86 per annum,	
" 2nd " " " 60 "	
" 3rd " " " 54 "	
" 4th " " " 48 "	

provided that they pass a satisfactory examination in the several subjects specified for each year's course in the annexed scheme of instruction. To pupil Teachers employed in Schools below the grade of

a Government Zillah School the following rates of stipend will be granted:—

For the 1st year, Rupees 24 per annum,	
" 2nd " " " 30 "	
" 3rd " " " 54 "	
" 4th " " " 72 "	

provided that that they pass a satisfactory examination in the several subjects specified for each year's course in the annexed scheme of instruction. The stipends will be paid monthly.

16. In the case of pupil Teachers employed in Schools of the higher grade, the Master by whom their instruction is to be undertaken must hold a certificate not lower than the 4th class. In the case of pupil Teachers employed in Schools of the lower grade, the Master by whom their instruction is to be undertaken must hold a certificate not lower than the 7th Class.

17. A gratuity will be paid to each Master to whom the instruction of pupil Teachers may have been entrusted on his furnishing the Inspector, on the occasion of his annual visit, with a declaration signed by himself, and countersigned by the Managers of the School, to the effect that the pupil Teachers have regularly received instruction from him on five days a week, during forty-five weeks of the past year, for not less than an hour and a half a day either before or after the usual School hours.

18. Such gratuities will be paid at the following rates:—

In Schools of the higher grade—

For one pupil Teacher, Rupees 60,	
" two " " 100,	
" three " " 130,	

and an additional Rupees 25 for every pupil Teacher above three who may pass the prescribed examination.

In Schools of the lower grade—

For one pupil Teacher, Rupees 25,	
" two " " 40,	
" three " " 50,	

and an additional sum of Rupees 10 for each pupil Teacher above three who may pass the prescribed examination.

19. Every pupil Teacher will be required on admission to sign an agreement binding himself to continue in that capacity for five years from the date of his admission to the pupil Teachership, or in default to refund the amount he may have received as stipend.

20. No youth will be admitted as a pupil Teacher if under fourteen, or over seventeen years of age.

21. The number of pupil Teachers in any one School for which grants will be given by Government in conformity with the foregoing Rules will depend on the number of pupils attending the School; one instructor, either a Master or pupil Teacher, being allowed for every thirty boys on the School Register.

22. The question of assigning grants to female pupil Teachers will be determined when some experience shall have been gained of the system in Boys' Schools.



23. Grants for the provision of School books, maps, &c., will be made on the following terms:—

(a.) A grant, to be designated a Supply Grant,

In the case of a School in which the Head Master or one of the Assistant Masters may hold a certificate of the 3rd class or higher, at the rate of one Rupee for each pupil on the Register.

In the case of a School in which the Head Master or one of the Assistant Masters may hold a certificate of the 5th class or higher, at the rate of eight annas for each pupil on the Register.

In the case of a School in which the Head Master or one of the Assistant Masters may hold a certificate of the 6th class, at the rate of four annas for each pupil on the Register.

will be made to every School under Government inspection at the rates noted in the margin, provided that a sum equal to the amount of the grant be contributed for the same purpose by

the Managers of the School.

(b.) No further application for a grant of books, maps, &c., will be complied with for a period of three years from the date of the Supply Grant, unless it be shown that the average number of pupils on the Rolls during the three months immediately preceding such further application has increased by 25 per cent., whereupon a supplementary grant will be made for such additional number of pupils at the rates laid down for the Supply Grant.

(c.) After the lapse of three years from the

In the case of a School in which the Head Master or one of the Assistant Masters may hold a certificate of the 3rd class or higher, at the rate of eight annas for each pupil on the Register.

In the case of a School in which the Head Master or one of the Assistant Masters may hold a certificate of the 5th class or higher, at the rate of four annas for each pupil on the Register.

In the case of a School in which the Head Master or one of the Assistant Masters may hold a certificate of the 6th class, at the rate of two annas for each pupil on the Register.

date of the Supply Grant, a renewal grant will be made at the rates noted in the margin, provided that the amount contributed by the Managers of the School for the same purpose

shall be double the amount of the grant.

(d.) Grants for the provision of books, maps, &c., will, except in special cases, be made in kind and not by a money payment. Every application, therefore, for such a grant must be accompanied by a list of the books required, and by a remittance of that portion of their cost which, under the Rules above laid down, the Managers are required to contribute. Thereupon the Director of Public Instruction, having previously satisfied himself that the application may be complied with, will furnish the applicants with an order for the books, maps, &c., specified in the application, either upon the Librarian in charge of the Central Depot at Madras, or on the Curator of the Depot of the District in which the School is situated, as may be most convenient.

24. Grants-in-aid of School libraries and public libraries will be subject to the condition that an equal sum shall be contributed by the Managers for the purpose for which the grant is sought. In other respects each application will be disposed of on its own merits.

25. Grants will be made towards the erection, enlargement, or repair of School buildings on the following conditions:—

1st.—That in each case an equal sum shall be contributed by the Managers of the School for the same purpose.

2nd.—That satisfactory evidence shall be adduced of the necessity for the erection, purchase, enlargement, or repair of which the grant is sought.

3rd.—That the application shall be accompanied by a Plan and Estimate of the cost of the building proposed to be erected, purchased, enlarged, or repaired; and that previous to the disbursement of the grant it shall be certified by the Inspector of the Division, or other responsible Officer who may have been deputed to examine the building, that the work in aid of which the grant may have been sanctioned has been executed in conformity with the Plan and Estimate previously approved by the Director of Public Instruction.

4th.—That in the event of any building towards the erection, purchase, enlargement, or repair of which a grant may have been made by Government being subsequently diverted to any other than Educational purposes, the Government shall have the option of purchasing the building at a valuation to be determined by arbitrators, credit being given for the amount of the grant which may have been made by Government.

5th.—That in such cases the arbitrators shall be three in number, of whom two shall be nominated by Government and one by the Managers of the School.

26. Grants for the provision of School furniture will be made on condition that the Managers of the School shall contribute an equal sum for the same purpose, and that in the event of the School being permanently closed within five years, from the date on which the grant may have been made, the Government shall be at liberty to purchase the furniture towards the supply of which the grant was given at a valuation to be determined, as in the case of School buildings, by arbitrators, credit being taken in each case for the amount of the grant.

27. Application for Grants-in-aid of Industrial Schools, and for other purposes not provided for in this Notification, will be disposed of on their own merits, each case being determined, as far as possible, by the analogy of the foregoing Rules.

#### *Bombay Rules (Capitation system.)*

And will henceforward be experimentally given to private Schools (not carried on for the sake of profit) in the Bombay Presidency under the following Rules, which supersede the Rules published in the *Government Gazette* of the 8th July 1858:—

I.—The Managers of Schools who may be desirous of receiving aid from Government must, on their first application, be registered in the Office of the Director of Public Instruction at least five months before the commencement of the official year then next following.\*

II.—With the application for registration must be forwarded a Memorandum containing the particulars set out in Schedule A. appended hereto.

III.—The Educational Inspectors will visit, with the view of examining, all registered Schools within their Divisions, respectively, in the course of the official year, giving at least two months' notice thereof to the Managers.

IV.—Provided that, if the Inspector on his visit should consider arrangements of any School palpably defective as regards the health or morals of the pupils, he may decline to examine, forwarding, however, a full report of his reasons for so

\* The object of this Rule is to ensure that provision may be made in the Budget for the necessary funds.

declining to the Director of Public Instruction and the School Managers.

V.—The Inspector, if he be satisfied with the general School arrangements, will examine all the children submitted to him according to the standard for which they may be respectively presented by the Managers, (see Schedule B,) and certify, under his signature, the number of children passed by him under each standard.

VI.—Provided that the Inspector shall satisfy himself that each child presented to him has attended at least 150 days during the preceding twelve months, and is not above the standard of age as regulated by Schedule B.

VII.—It is to be understood that a child can only be examined for a certificate once in the official year.

VIII.—The Managers may then forward to the Director of Public Instruction a receipted bill, vouched by the Inspector's certificates, for the amount of head money to which they may be entitled under the Schedule C. hereto appended.

IX.—Schools which at present receive aid from the State cannot, unless they elect to renounce such aid, present children for examination under these Rules. But this proviso is not in any way meant to affect the allowances made by the State to soldiers' orphans.

X.—In addition to the grants to be made under the above Rules to private Schools, (not maintained for profit,) all Schools in the Bombay Presidency, except those wholly or partially maintained by the State, will be entitled to the sum of Rupees (50) fifty for each student whom they may respectively matriculate at the Bombay University, provided that such student shall have been *bona fide* under instruction in such School for at least twelve months preceding his matriculation.

#### SCHEDULE A.

PARTICULARS to be forwarded by the Managers of Schools to the Director of Public Instruction with their application for registration.—See Rule 11.

1st.—The persons responsible for the management of the School.

2nd.—The pecuniary resources, permanent and temporary, on which the School depends for support.

3rd.—The average annual expenditure on the School.

4th.—The average number of pupils instructed, the ages of the pupils, and the average duration of their attendance.

5th.—The nature and course of instruction.

#### SCHEDULE B.

##### STANDARDS OF EXAMINATION.

##### 1.—European and Eurasian Schools.

##### First (Lowest) Standard.

1, *Reading*.—Words of one syllable.

2, *Writing*.—Any letter or digital number on a slate.

N. B.—No boy can be examined under this standard after the 8th birth-day, and no girl after the 9th.

##### Second (Middle) Standard.

1, *Reading*.—Easy Child's Book intelligibly.

2, *Writing*.—Large hand fairly.

3, *Arithmetic*.—Four First Rules.

N. B.—No boy can be examined under this standard after the 10th birth-day, and no girl after the 11th.

##### Third (Highest) Standard.

1, *Reading*.—(as of a Newspaper) ..... } Sufficient for a  
2, *Writing*.—(Running hand) } mechanic (or me-  
3, *Arithmetic* ..... } chanic's wife.)

N. B.—No boy can be examined under this standard after the 13th birth-day, and no girl after the 14th.

##### Fourth, *bona fide* training for a trade.

Progress to be judged of by Inspector according to the best of his ability.

N. B.—No pupil to be examined under this standard after the 17th birth-day.

##### B.—Common Schools.

##### First (Lowest) Standard.

##### Vernacular.

1, *Reading*.—(Easy School Books) clear and intelligent.

2, *Writing*.—Legible to dictation in the ordinary current hand without gross mistakes.

3, *Arithmetic*.—(Inclusive of Rule-of-three) sufficient for market and household purposes.

N. B.—No child can be examined under this standard who has passed his or her 13th birth-day.

##### Second (Middle) Standard.

##### Vernacular.

1, *Reading*.—(Advanced) and explanation.

2, *Writing*.—Good and correct to dictation.

3, *Arithmetic*.—Complete.

4, One or other of the following:—

(a) *Elements of English*.—Easy reading, explanation, and copy-writing.

(b) Algebra to simple Equations, and Euclid up to 15 Propositions of Book I.

N. B.—No pupil can be examined by this standard after the 15th birth-day.

##### Third Standard.

##### Anglo-Vernacular.

1, English Reading (Easy Poetry and History.)

2, Translation into Vernacular on paper.\*

3, Writing English to dictation (such as Goldsmith's History of England) without three gross mistakes.

4, Arithmetic (complete) and Mensuration.

N. B.—No pupil can be examined for this standard after the 17th birth-day.

#### SCHEDULE C.

##### GRANTS TO PUPILS PASSED UNDER THE SEVERAL STANDARDS.

##### A.—European and Eurasian Schools.

Standard	EUR.	EUR.	EUR.
	Rupies.	Rupies.	Rupies.
1st	0	5	4
2nd	12	30	8
3rd	18	45	12
4th	27	60	20

To each pupil passed under

\* For this subject pupils whose vernacular is English may substitute any other language.

## B.—Common Schools.

	Standard.	Rupees.
To each pupil passed under ... ..	1st ...	3
	2nd ...	5
	3rd ...	10

*Extract from a Dispatch from the Court of Directors of the East India Company, to the Governor General of India in Council, No. 49, dated July 19th 1854.*

PARA. 51.—THE consideration of the impossibility of Government alone doing all that must be done in order to provide adequate means for the education of the Natives of India, and of the ready assistance which may be derived from efforts which have hitherto received but little encouragement from the State, has led us to the natural conclusion that the most effectual method of providing for the wants of India in this respect will be to combine with the agency of the Government the aid which may be derived from the exertions and liberality of the educated and wealthy Natives of India and of other benevolent persons.

52.—We have, therefore, resolved to adopt in India the system of Grants-in-aid, which has been carried out in this country with very great success; and we confidently anticipate, by thus drawing support from local resources, in addition to contributions from the State, a far more rapid progress of Education than would follow a mere increase of expenditure by the Government; while it possesses the additional advantage of fostering a spirit of reliance upon local exertions and combination for local purposes, which is of itself of no mean importance to the well-being of a Nation.

56. The system of Grants-in-aid which we propose to establish in India will be based on an entire abstinence from interference with the religious instruction conveyed in the Schools assisted. Aid will be given (so far as the requirements of each particular District, as compared with others, and the funds at the disposal of Government may render it possible) to all Schools which impart a good secular education, provided that they are under adequate local management: (by the term "local management" we understand one or more persons, such as private patrons, voluntary subscribers, or the trustees of endowments, who will undertake the general superintendence of the School, and be answerable for its permanence for some given time;) and provided also that their Managers consent that the Schools shall be subject to Government inspection, and agree to any conditions which may be laid down for the regulation of such grants.

54. It has been found, by experience in this and in other countries, that not only is an entirely gratuitous Education valued far less by those who receive it, than one for which some payment, however small, is made, but that the payment induces a more regular attendance and greater attention on the part of the pupils; and for this

reason, as well as because School fees themselves, insignificant as they may be in each individual instance, will in the aggregate, when applied to the support of a better class of Masters, become of very considerable importance, we desire that Grants-in-aid shall, as a general principle, be made to such Schools only (with the exception of Normal Schools) as require some fee, however small, from their scholars.

55. Careful considerations will be required in framing rules for the administration of the grants, and the same course should be adopted in India which has been pursued with obvious advantage by the Committee of Council here, namely, to appropriate the grants to specific objects, and not (except, perhaps, in the case of Normal Schools) to apply them in the form of simple contributions in aid of the general expenses of a School. The augmentation of the salaries of the head Teachers, and the supply of junior Teachers, will probably be found in India, as with us, to be the most important objects to which the grants can ordinarily be appropriated. The foundation, or assistance in the foundation, of scholarships for candidates from lower Schools, will also be a proper object for the application of Grants-in-aid. In some cases again assistance towards erecting, or repairing a School, or the provision of an adequate supply of School books, may be required; but the appropriation of the grant in each particular instance should be regulated by the peculiar circumstances of each School and District.

56. The amount and continuance of the assistance given will depend upon the periodical reports of Inspectors, who will be selected with especial reference to their possessing the confidence of the Native communities. In their periodical inspections no notice whatsoever should be taken by them of the religious doctrines which may be taught in any School; and their duty should be strictly confined to ascertaining whether the secular knowledge conveyed is such as to entitle it to consideration in the distribution of the sum which will be applied to Grants-in-aid. They should also assist in the establishment of Schools by their advice wherever they may have opportunities of doing so.

57. We confide the practical adaptation of the general principles we have laid down as to Grants-in-aid to your discretion, aided by the Educational Departments of the different Presidencies. In carrying into effect our views, which apply alike to all Schools and Institutions, whether Male or Female, Anglo-Vernacular or Vernacular, it is of the greatest importance that the conditions under which Schools will be assisted should be clearly and publicly placed before the Natives of India. For this purpose Government Notification should be drawn up and promulgated in the different vernacular languages. It may be advisable distinctly to assert in them the principle of perfect religious neutrality on which the grants will be awarded; and care should be taken to avoid holding out expectations which, from any cause, may be liable to disappointment.

58. There will be little difficulty in the application of this system of Grants-in-aid to the higher order of places of instruction in India in which English is at present the medium of education.

59. Grants-in-aid will also at once give assistance to all such Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Schools as impart a good elementary education; but we fear that the number of this class of Schools

is ■ present inconsiderable, and that such as are in existence require great improvement.

60. A more minute and constant local supervision than would accompany the general system of Grants-in-aid will be necessary in order to raise the character of the "indigenous Schools," which are at present not only very inefficient in quality, but of exceedingly precarious duration, as is amply shown by the statistics collected by Mr. Adam in Bengal and Behar, and from the very important information we have received of late years from the North-Western Provinces. In organizing such a system we cannot do better than to refer you to the manner in which the operations of Mr. Reid have been conducted in the North-Western Provinces, and to the instructions given by him to the Zillah and Pergunnah visitors, and contained in the Appendix to his first Report.

61. We desire to see local management under Government inspection and assisted by Grants-in-aid taken advantage of wherever it is possible to do so, and that no Government Colleges or Schools shall be founded for the future in any District where a sufficient number of Institutions exist, capable, with assistance from the State, of supplying the local demand for Education. But in order fully to carry out the views we have expressed with regard to the adequate provision of Schools throughout the country, it will probably be necessary for some years to supply the wants of particular parts of India by the establishment, temporary support, and management of places of Education of every class in Districts where there is a little or no prospect of adequate local effort being made for this purpose, but where, nevertheless, they are urgently required.

62. We look forward to the time when any general system of Education, entirely provided by Government, may be discontinued with the gradual advance of the system of Grants-in-aid, and when many of the existing Government Institutions, especially those of the higher order, may be safely closed or transferred to the management of local bodies under the control of, and aided by, the State. But it is far from our wish to check the spread of Education in the slightest degree by the abandonment of a single School to probable decay; and we therefore entirely confide in your discretion, and in that of the different Local Authorities, while keeping this object steadily in view, to act with caution, and to be guided by special reference to the particular circumstances which affect the demand for Education in different parts of India.

From B. C. BATLEY, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to the Hon<sup>ble</sup> A. EDEN, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, (No. 1723, dated Simla, the 28th July 1864.)

I am directed to transmit the accompanying copy of the Grant-in-aid Rules at present in force in the North-Western Provinces,\* and to request they may be substituted for the Rules for those Provinces which were given in the Appendix to the Resolution, in the Home Department, of the 23rd May last, regarding a proposed revision of the system of administering Grants-in-aid.

\* Forwarded with letter from the Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 2007A, dated 12th July 1864.

#### Grant-in-aid Rules in force in the North-Western Provinces.

I.—Every School in which sound secular instruction is imparted, whether in English or the Vernacular, is eligible to receive a grant on the fulfilment of certain conditions (which are hereafter specified) and so far as local requirements and funds will allow, it being provided that the grant shall in no case exceed the sum expended on the School from private sources.

II.—Managers of Schools desirous of assistance from Government shall send up a written application to Government through the Director of Public Instruction.

III.—Applicants shall satisfy the Government that the following Conditions are fulfilled:—

First.—That the School is under adequate local management.

Second.—That Scholastic fees are paid by at least two-thirds of the pupils, those exempted from payment being *bona fide* indigent (excepting in cases of Normal and Female Schools, in which no tuition fee need be exacted.)

Third.—That sufficient School accommodation is provided, excepting in the case of an application for a building grant.

Fourth.—That the expenditure assigned for the maintenance of the School from funds contributed by private persons or Associations is not below the average amount expended for that purpose during the three past years.

Fifth.—That the maintenance of the School is assured by a statement, on the part of those charged with its management, that it is their full and sincere belief and expectation that the School shall be so kept up for a further period of, at least, three years.

Sixth.—That the amount of the grant for which the application is made does not exceed the expenditure of the School defrayed by contribution from private persons and bodies.

Seventh.—That the grant shall be devoted to one or more special objects, and that, in the event of its being devoted to more than one object, the amount of aid solicited towards the furtherance of each be distinctly mentioned.

Eighth.—That the School shall be open to inspection and examination on the part of the Educational Officers of Government, such inspection and examination having reference only to secular instruction.

IV.—the special objects for the fulfilment of which Government will, as far as local requirements and disposable funds may allow, lend there ready aid, are the following:—

(a.) Augmentation of the salary of a Teacher or Teachers.

(b.) Payment of the salary or salaries of an additional Teacher or Teachers.

(c.) Foundation of Scholarships and Pupil Teachership.

(d.) Donation of School books, maps, and apparatus.

(e.) Supply, at half price, of School books issued under the authority of Government.

(f.) Erection, or enlargement, or repair of School Houses.

V.—The application must be accompanied by a Tabular Statement embodying full and distinct information on the following points:—

a. (Column 1.)—The pecuniary resources, permanent and temporary, on which the School depends for support.



b. (Column 2).—The average annual expenditure in the School from the last three years.

c, d, e. (Columns 3, 4, 5).—The average number, age, and attendance at School of the boys therein instructed.

f. (Column 6).—The persons responsible for the management and permanency of the School.

g. (Column 7).—The time for which the above will continue to be responsible.

h. (Column 8).—The nature and course of instruction imparted.

i. (Column 9).—The number, names, and salaries of the Masters and Mistresses, and subjects taught by each.

k. (Column 10).—The books in use in the several classes of the School, and number of boys in the same.

l. (Column 11).—The nature and amount of aid sought, and the purpose (see paragraph IV.) to which it is to be applied.

VI.—Where an application is made for a building grant (whether for the erection, or enlargement, or repair of a School House) the Managers of the School shall satisfy Government that the School House will be erected, or is situated, in a healthy and favorable locality. A Plan of the Building, and Estimate of the cost, must be submitted.

VII.—The management of the School shall be vested solely in the private persons or bodies by whom it is supported. The Teachers, whose salaries are paid in part or wholly by Government, shall be entirely subordinate to the Managers or Conductors of the School, and shall in no way be regarded as Government Servants.

VIII.—The Government will not, in any manner, interfere with the actual management of the School, but will seek, upon the frequent reports of its Inspectors, to judge from results whether a good secular education is practically imparted or not, and it will withdraw its aid from any School which may be, for any considerable period, unfavorably reported upon in this respect.

IX.—The Government will always endeavor so to give its aid that the effect shall not be the substitution of public for private expenditure, but the increase and improvement of Education.

X.—It is to be distinctly understood that Grants-in-aid will be awarded only in the principle of perfect religious neutrality, and that no preference will be given to any School on the ground that any particular religious doctrines are taught or not taught therein.

From W. B. ATKINSON, Esq., Director of Public Instruction, to the Hon'ble A. BERN, Secretary to the Government of Bengal.—(No. 2771, dated Darjeeling, the 31st August 1864.)

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your endorsement No. 1113T, dated 28th June, forwarding for report a Resolution of the Government of India, in the Home Department, with

papers annexed, on the subject of the administration of Grants-in-aid in India.

2. The Dispatch of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, on which the Resolution of the India Government is founded, had its origin in suggestions offered by the governing body of the London Church Missionary Society, as embodied in a letter addressed to Sir Charles Wood, under date 27th November 1863, which is appended to his Dispatch. In this letter the Society complains that the Grant-in-aid system in this country has failed, and that the failure is mainly attributable to the Rules under which it has been worked. In Bengal, it is said, "various minute and complicated requirements are attached to Grants-in-aid, which deter many Schools from accepting the benefit," and it is further remarked as objectionable that "no distinction is made between the scale of grants to the higher grades of Schools in large towns, where local resources abound, and to Vernacular and Village Schools, which are wholly dependent on external aid."

3. Now, with regard to this last objection, I have only to reply that the state of things complained of does not now, and never did, exist. It is true that the old Rules made no express provision for graduating grants with reference to the status of the Schools applying; but it is no less a fact that the amounts sanctioned have always been determined with reference to such considerations under the general provisions set forth in paragraph 1, which declared that "the Local Government, at its discretion, and upon such conditions as may seem fit in each case (reference being had to the requirements of each District as compared with others and to the funds at the disposal of Government) will grant aid." Paragraph 6 declared that no grant would, "in any case, exceed in amount the sum expended on the institution from private sources," thereby fixing the maximum amount which Government was prepared to sanction with reference to local expenditure, but leaving the actual amount to be determined, as it always has been in practice, with reference to the circumstances of each particular case. In Calcutta, indeed, it was long ago ruled that no grants should be given at all to English Schools of the higher class, inasmuch as it was known that such Schools were there not only self-supporting, but yielded considerable profits. It will be seen, therefore, that the Society is mistaken on this point as regards the operation of the old Rules, whilst in the new Rules the principle of graduation which they advocate has been specifically adopted.

4. It is more difficult to dispose of the allegation regarding the obstruction said to be caused by "minute and complicated requirements" attached to grants. No instances are given, and it is impossible to say what is really complained of. If the requirements objected to are to be looked for in the Rules, I should suppose that they must be those relating to fees and to inspection by Government Officers.

5. As regards fees, the rates charged in Missionary Schools are generally very considerably lower than those levied in other Schools of the same class, whether under the control of Government or of Native Managers; and when they apply for aid there is always a struggle to keep the fees at the lowest point possible, besides which a demand is frequently made to be allowed to retain

a free list. The reason is, that hardly any Native will send his children to a Missionary School if he can afford to send them to a good secular School of the same class. The Missionaries, therefore, feel that they can only compete with other Managers by offering their wares at cheaper rates. The plea is always allowed to a certain extent; but it is so important to train the people to feel the value of Education and to make sacrifices for the attainment of it, that even if it were just to make large allowances to Missionaries which are refused to Native Managers, I should not think it expedient to concede what is often asked in this respect, for, in the case of Mission Schools, fee payments are all that is required from the people who profit by them. There are no subscriptions, and the people are allowed to take no part in the management, so that the valuable lessons of self-reliance and self-government which the system teaches in its application to Schools of Native origin are here almost entirely wanting. A free list is often asked for by Native Managers as well as Missionaries, but it is always refused as liable to grave abuse. Applicants are told that they are at liberty to pay the fees of any or all of the students from such private funds as they can dispose of for the purpose, but that such payments must not be made from the funds of the School. There is probably hardly a School in which there are not pupils who are paid for by the charity of their neighbours; and in some cases, where the Projector of the School is a man of wealth, the fees of every student are defrayed out of his private purse. No objection is made to such arrangements, but I am satisfied that the principle we have adopted is the right one, *viz.*, to fix the rates of fees at reasonable amounts with reference to the standard of instruction, the locality, and the amount of the Government grant, and to insist that the fee of the class shall be paid by or for every pupil whose name is on the Register. Without the latter provision it would probably soon be found that the free list would, in many cases, be filled with the children or relatives of the School Managers.

6. With regard to inspection there is still much diversity of opinion among different bodies of Missionaries. Some entertain strong objections to any kind of supervision and are particularly averse to the Rule which subjects the books and accounts of Aided Schools to the inspection of a Government Officer. It has been urged that this Rule is derogatory to the dignity of a Missionary and puts dishonor on "a Minister of the Gospel" because it implies a doubt of his honesty. It is hardly necessary to combat this objection, but I shall simply state that experience has shown that this sort of supervision is quite as necessary in the case of Mission Schools as it is in the case of Schools under Native Managers. The Church Missionary Society has never urged this objection, and none of its Agents object to inspection by Christian Officers, but some of the Missionaries employed by it, in common with many connected with other bodies, object to their Schools being visited by the Native Deputy Inspectors. This feeling is not, however, universal. One well-known Missionary of the Church Missionary Society near Calcutta has always courted the visits of the Native Deputy Inspectors in whose District his Schools are situated; and some time ago, on the occasion of my visiting Chattri Poonjee, the Head of the

Welsh Presbyterian Mission made a particular request to me that I would appoint a Native Officer of this class for the District, as the best assistance he could have in supervising the Schools under his management. I may add that very recently when Dr. Duff applied for and obtained Grants-in-aid for a system of Schools established by him near Calcutta, he admitted to me the necessity of subjecting these Schools, in common with others of the same class in the neighbourhood, to the inspection of the Native Officer of the District. When the Grant-in-aid system was first brought into operation many Mission Schools were exempted from this sort of supervision in deference to the urgent remonstrances of the applicants; but the result, as far as those Schools themselves are concerned, has not been satisfactory, while the privilege conceded to them, if privilege it can be called, has naturally excited the jealousy of the Natives and given cause for a charge of partiality in favor of alien bodies, which is mischievous in proportion as it is well founded.

7. I have mentioned, I believe, all the objections that have been generally raised on the score of inspection. It is hardly necessary to advert to other points of minor importance connected with it—such as objections to the forms of Bills and Returns required; or to other points which, though of serious importance, have only been taken up by individual objectors—such as the prohibition which forbids Inspectors to examine the scholars in religious subjects. As regards the former class of objections no remarks are called for; and as regards the latter, I shall simply say that I should regard any relaxation of the prohibition referred to as a serious calamity.

8. Amongst objections of a different character that have been urged against the existing Rules, it may be well to advert to that which relates to the provision against the substitution of public for private expenditure. It is difficult at first sight to see the ground of this objection, for the provision is obviously sound in principle and in strict accordance with the axiom on which the Grant-in-aid system is founded, *viz.*, that people should be assisted in proportion as they are willing to assist themselves. The religious bodies are, however, constantly bent on obtaining the greatest possible control over the education of the people, and hence, as their funds are limited, they are naturally anxious, after their own resources are exhausted, to get into their hands the money of the State to be expended in accordance with their own particular views. Now I certainly see no reason why this should be allowed. The great object of the Grant-in-aid system was to stimulate Native effort, and to call forth the private resources of communities in aid of such funds as the State can properly spare for the education of the people. In these respects it must certainly be admitted that it is now succeeding admirably in the Provinces under His Honor's Government. It raises annually for the purposes of Education very large and steadily increasing sums by means of voluntary assessment, and it is teaching the people most valuable lessons in self-help and self-government. In the case of Missionary Schools these advantages are altogether wanting. The people contribute nothing in the form of subscriptions, and the fees they are called upon to pay are almost always, as I have already stated, much lower than in other Schools of the same class whether under Native Managers

er under the direct control of Government. Moreover, the people are allowed no voice whatever in the management of the Schools, these being controlled directly by the nearest resident Missionary, under the general orders of some Central Committee in Calcutta or elsewhere. Apart, therefore, from the value of the religious instruction conveyed in them, with which the Government has no concern, the only advantage possessed by Missionary Schools over those under Native management arises from the European supervision which those of them enjoy which are maintained in the same Station with a resident Missionary. Those at a distance from him are in no better, but rather in a worse position than the Native Schools which have a School Committee resident on the spot. I do not underrate the value of the superior attainments and moral influence which the Missionary brings to bear on the Schools under his immediate eye—but against this is to be set the loss of the incentives to exertion and of the training to the performance of public duties, which are conspicuous advantages in the case of Schools established and maintained by the people themselves. I hold, therefore, that there would be no gain, but the contrary, in any change of system which had for its object to enable Missionary bodies to set up new Schools at no expense to themselves or to the people who are to benefit by them. If Schools are to be maintained at the public cost, there is no reason why they should be confided to the management of Missionary Committees. They can be established more cheaply, and would be maintained more effectively by the direct agency of this Department.

9. To a certain extent, however, the object which the religious bodies have in view is favored by the alteration in the Rules which allows fees to count as income in respect of which Grants-in-aid are sanctioned. In many cases they will be able, if they choose, to establish Schools and retain them under their own management by means of the funds derived from the Government grant and the Schooling fees alone without the necessity of drawing a Rupee from their private purse. I apprehend, therefore, that less will in future be said in condemnation of the clause which declares that private expenditure shall not be relieved at the expense of the State.

10. I am not aware of any other Missionary objection to the Bengal Rules, which calls for remark; but it is necessary to draw attention to the extraordinary statement put forth in the 9th paragraph of the Society's letter, which quotes figures in proof of the assertion that the anticipations of the Dispatch of 1854 have been defeated, and that, instead of the Grant-in-aid principle being allowed to assume a prominent place in the Educational system, there is on the contrary "a prospect of the whole of the education of India, within a small fraction, devolving upon the resources of Government."

In support of this assertion it is stated that, "according to the last Returns, while £18,414 was granted in aid of independent Schools, £264,870 was spent upon Government Education" throughout the whole of India.

It is not stated what are the last Returns referred to; but as I find in a Missionary pamphlet of the subject the same figures given for the

amount of aid to independent Schools in the year 1861-62, it may be assumed that the writers of the letter supposed they were quoting from the statistics of that year. I shall shew that the Returns of this Department throw extreme doubt on the accuracy of their quotation, and that, so far at least as regards the Lower Provinces of Bengal, the inference deduced from it is in no common degree erroneous.

11. I have carefully gone through the Returns of the actual amounts disbursed by Government, during each of the four years ending 30th April 1863, on account of its own Institutions for general Education, and on account of private Institutions for the same purposes to which it is a contributor. The result is exhibited in the following table:—

*Statement shewing the Amounts disbursed by the State on account of Government and Private Institutions for general Education.*

Years.	Government Institutions.		Private Institutions.	
		£	£	£
1860-61	Colleges	11,684		
	Schools	24,036	55,714	Schools ... 9,775
1861-62	Colleges	11,281		
	Schools	21,264	36,303	Ditto ... 9,931
1862-63	Colleges	12,084		
	Schools	24,392	36,370	Ditto ... 12,384
1863-64	Colleges	11,914		
	Schools	25,410	37,324	Ditto ... 15,596

To prevent misapprehension, I may explain that the expenditure on direction and inspection is here excluded, as is also the large grant for English and Vernacular Scholarships, since in these Provinces every Scholarship is open alike and on the same terms to the pupils of Government and private Institutions without exception. The Professional Colleges and Schools for Law, Medicine, and Civil Engineering are also excluded, as they are obviously not terms in the comparison.

12. Now this table shews that, during the year referred to by the Society, the allowances to private Institutions in Bengal alone amounted to £12,384 against £36,376 devoted to Government Institutions. In other words, more than one-fourth of the entire expenditure upon direct instruction of a general character was employed in support of private Institutions, whereas the figures quoted by the Society are meant to imply that less than one-fourteenth part of the Government expenditure was so distributed.

But the table further shews how rapidly the proportion is now altering in favor of independent Institutions. In 1860-61 the percentage was 27.6; in 1861-62 it was 33.7; and in 1862-63 it had risen to 44.4.

13. The Accountant-General's Department has not yet furnished me with the Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of 1863-64, but it is quite certain that the percentage for that year has been at least equally progressive. On the 30th April last the sanctioned annual allowances to private Institutions (exclusive of the considerable sum spent in improving indigenous Schools) amounted to £22,938, as shown in the annexed Statement

against £15,663 on the same date of the preceding year:—

*Statement showing the distribution of Government Allowances to Private Institutions as sanctioned on 30th April 1864*

Institutions receiving aid.	Number of Schools.	Annual Grant.	
		£	£
<i>Under the Grant-in-aid Rules.</i>			
Under Missionary bodies	67	3,668	
Under other Christian bodies	8	1,410	
Under Native Managers	574	15,358	
	649		20,434
<i>Under other Rules.</i>			
Under Missionary bodies	73*	1,200	
Under other Christian bodies	2	1,324	
	80		2,524
Total	729		22,958

14. An analysis of this Statement, as regards the distribution of allowances under the Grant-in-aid Rules, will, I think, prove incontestably that the Missionary bodies have no right to be dissatisfied with the share assigned to them out of the Grant-in-aid Fund, for it appears that, while the number of their Schools is less than 12 per cent. of the number under Native Managers, the annual grant sanctioned for them amounts to very nearly 24 per cent. of the amount assigned to the latter. It is true that the sixty-seven Missionary Schools contained proportionally more scholars than the 574 Schools under Native Managers,—the actual numbers being 4,745 in the former and 28,937 in the latter,—but taking these figures for the comparison, it still results that, while Missionary Schools receive nearly 24 per cent. of the money assigned to Native Managers, they are not engaged in instructing more than 16½ per cent. of the number of pupils in Schools of the other class.

15. Nor can it be said that this disparity is compensated by the superior attainments of the scholars in Mission Schools. They are not only not superior but are actually vastly inferior, as I shall shew by a comparison of the results obtained at the two great Annual Examinations at which all Schools compete on equal terms, viz., the University Entrance Examination, in respect of which Government Junior Scholarships (English) are awarded, and the Vernacular Scholarship Examination conducted by the Divisional Inspectors of Schools. The Returns shew that at the last award the Aided Mission Schools gained three English Scholarships, & not one Vernacular Scholarship; while the other Aided Schools gained seventeen English Scholarships and 192 Vernacular Scholarships. From this it results that the

average proficiency of the best scholars in Aided Mission Schools reaches no higher than 15 per cent. of the proficiency in Aided Schools of the other class; this enormous disparity being due to the fact that the standard of secular instruction is fixed, as a rule, at a much lower point in Schools conducted by Missionaries than in Schools conducted by Native gentlemen.

16. I confidently trust that I have now succeeded in showing to the satisfaction of Government that, as far as regards the Lower Provinces of Bengal, the alleged failure of the Grant-in-aid system is not a fact, but that the system is, on the contrary, making rapid progress, and that too in the direction where progress is most important, viz., among the Native subjects of Her Majesty, for whose especial benefit the scheme was originally framed.

17. It would be out of place on the present occasion to discuss at any length the causes which have led to this success; but I cannot refrain from pointing out that we have here the direct and natural result of the policy which has governed the administration of Education in these Provinces for the last quarter of a century, in accordance with which a large number of first class Institutions (Colleges and Schools) have been established throughout the country by Government, in which a sound and liberal education has been provided for the upper and middle classes of the people. These classes have largely availed themselves of the boon thus offered, and the fruits are now appearing in the desire and determination which they are manifesting to aid in imparting to others the advantages which they have reaped themselves, and of which actual experience has taught them the inestimable value. We invariably find that it is under the shadow of our great Schools and Colleges, and owing to their direct influence, that private Schools spring up in the greatest numbers and meet with most success; and I regard it as beyond all question that the increase of these latter, and the future condition of such of them as are already in existence, will continue to depend on the maintenance and improved efficiency of the superior Government Institutions, which are the models after which all other Institutions established with the same object are invariably fashioned. If this policy is persisted in, so marked has now become the desire of the people to avail themselves of the advantages which the present Aid Rules afford that I am satisfied the increase of Schools under the provisions therein contained is much more likely to be checked by the inability of Government to supply the funds required than by any failure in the popular demand.

18. I now proceed to remark on the suggestions put forward in the 10th paragraph of the Society's letter. The first of these suggestions proposes generally that more liberal grants should be given to private Schools than have hitherto been sanctioned. After what has been advanced above, it is not necessary to say more on this point than that increased liberality on the part of Government is quite unnecessary as far as Bengal is concerned. Already, in not a few cases, private Schools receiving aid under the operation of the Rules till recently in force are actually more costly to Government, school for school, than for corresponding Institutions of the same class, (which are also more efficient,) although the latter are commonly spoken of as supported entirely by the Government, while the former are said to be

\* This number is approximate only. The Schools are those mentioned amongst the Koles, Souths, Khans and other unaffiliated bodies.

\* The Scholarships gained by them in the three years preceding

	English.	Vernacular.
1861	3	192
1862	3	192
1863	3	192



aided. Her Majesty's Secretary of State remarks that it was anticipated that under the Grant-in-aid system "Education might be more widely spread with a comparatively less expenditure of public money." This, I apprehend, must still be regarded as the economical end to be kept in view in framing measures for the administration of the system, and if it be so, there can be no question but that the scale by which grants are fixed under the existing Rules is to the full as liberal as the Government can properly concede, or the circumstances of the country require.

19. "The second suggestion recommends that 'Schools should be allowed the option of receiving aid according to the Revised Code in England by capitation allowances upon results ascertained by Government Examinations.' On this point the Secretary of State remarks that he is not satisfied that this system is as applicable in India as it is in England, and I have no hesitation in asserting that it is not applicable in Bengal.

20. In the first place it would involve of necessity a vastly increased expenditure on account of inspection. Valuable and indispensable as are the Native Deputy Inspectors, it certainly would not be advisable to entrust them with the assessment of the amount of aid to be assigned to the various Schools within their Districts. It is not that I should fear in most cases intentional partiality. As a rule, I believe, they would honestly endeavor to be fair in their decision, but I have not altogether the same dependence on the correctness of their judgment, and it is quite certain that they would not in such a matter enjoy the implicit confidence of their own countrymen, and still less of the Missionary bodies with whom they must be brought in contact; yet, under the proposed system, it would be absolutely necessary either to entrust them with a power which they could not exercise to the satisfaction of the public, or else to supersede them in a measure and multiply three or four-fold the highly paid European Inspectors—of whom at present we have no more than five—for a country larger than France, with a population of 40,000,000.

21. I believe that even under the present system some increase to their number may shortly become necessary, but I would confine this increase within the narrowest limits, and would frame our measures in such a way that they may be worked to the greatest extent possible by Native agency. This is unquestionably in my opinion our true policy, for it is only under this condition that Education can ever spread widely, or take root deeply without an extravagant expenditure of the public resources of the State.

22. To show how impossible it would be for the Divisional Inspectors, under present arrangements, to take upon themselves the duty of assigning grants by capitation allowances, depending on the attainments of the scholars or even on the general condition of the Schools, it will be enough to state that the two senior Inspectors have, at the present time, under their charge 488 and 552 Schools, respectively, and that the average area of each Inspector's jurisdiction is about 28,000 square miles, a territory considerably larger than the whole of Ireland. For England and Wales, on the other hand, there are no less than thirty

School Inspectors, with small and compact districts under their charge, and the Returns for last year shew that on the average each Inspector visited no more than 181 Schools, or Departments of Schools, which are probably equivalent to less than 150 separate Institutions.

23. But again, supposing that this difficulty were overcome and the number of Inspectors were augmented to any extent that might be necessary, it must be remembered that, even when the Inspectors are highly educated English gentlemen, much dissatisfaction will still inevitably arise from the new relations that would subsist between these Officers and the School Managers. The grants would depend solely and absolutely on the reports of the Inspector after each of his periodical visits, when he must be brought into direct personal contact with the Missionaries or Native Committees and the Masters. There would be probably hardly a School that would not feel itself more or less aggrieved by his award, and instead of being regarded as a friend and received, as now, with a ready welcome, he would come to be looked upon as a disagreeable inquisitor and a hard and disparaging task master. The duty would in fact be a most invidious one, and no Inspector would willingly undertake it.

24. There are, however, other reasons which make the principle of the Revised English Code unsuitable for Bengal. In England the Schools aided by the State are all designed for the lower classes, and in none of them does the standard of instruction differ materially either in the same District or in distant parts of the country. A simple scale of allowances can, therefore, be framed and worked without material difficulty. In Bengal, on the contrary, the Institutions receiving aid are of every possible class, ranging from Colleges affiliated to the University, which educate students up to the standard of the M. A. Degree, down to primary Village Schools, in which the simple elements of reading, writing, and arithmetic are taught by Góroos whose remuneration is not more than 15 shillings a month. Between these two extremes there are Schools of every conceivable grade, so that a system of paying for results would require the arrangement of a most complicated scale of allowances even in the same District, while this scale must again vary indefinitely for Schools of the same class in different parts of the country, since rates that would be suitable for the most forward Districts would be utterly unsuited to other Districts in different stages of advancement.

25. The uncertainty which such a system must occasion as to the available income of a School, and the consequent insecurity of the Masters' salaries, is another argument against this change to which considerable weight must be attached. Even under the present system, where the income of an Aided School is comparatively fixed and certain, appointments in Government Schools are eagerly sought by Masters who would require salaries from 25 to 50 per cent. higher in Aided Schools; and it appears certain that appointments in these Schools would be still further depreciated by a change which would make the salaries depend in great measure on the daily attendance of the scholars, over which the Masters have in reality but little control. In Mission Schools indeed this uncertainty would tell with vastly greater force than in Schools of any other class, inasmuch as they are subject to far greater fluctuations in the

number of their scholars. In their case, if a conversion takes place, the School is at once emptied, and perhaps remains closed for months, and an imaginary offence against caste will often produce a secession hardly less disastrous. On this ground alone, therefore, it seems surprising that a capitation system should be looked on with favor by the governing body of the Church Missionary Society.

26. It must not, moreover, be lost sight of in considering the probable results of the change proposed that under a capitation system the temptation to falsify the Registers, which even now exists to some extent, must be enormously intensified, and would become, it may be feared, in many cases irresistible.

27. The Church Missionary Society proposes that the adoption of the system of the Revised Code should be left to the option of the School Managers. Now, I need hardly point out that, if a choice is thus allowed, every single School will adopt the new system if the scale of allowances is so arranged that they would find themselves pecuniary gainers by the change. The rates must, therefore, be fixed in such a way that the average payments by the State are not enhanced supposing every School to claim its grant on the capitation system, since, as I have already stated, it is neither necessary nor desirable that the public contributions should be on a more liberal scale than they are at present. To adjust the balance between the proposed arrangement and that at present in force would be a task of considerable difficulty, and after all, I believe, it would be found in practice that a double standard could not be maintained.

28. It is certain, however, that after an equitable adjustment of the scales, the immediate effect of the adoption of the new system by the Missionary Schools would be to diminish very largely the amount of the grants now allotted to them. The statistics already given furnish the following comparative Statement of work done and money received by Schools under Native Managers and Schools under Missionary bodies :—

Aided Schools.	RELATIVE WORK DONE.		Relative Cost to Government.
	Scholars taught.	Proficiency.	
Under Native Managers...	100	100	100
Under Missionary bodies...	18.5	1.6	23.8

From this it appears that the aggregate of the grants to Schools of all classes remaining the same, the Missionary bodies would, under a capitation system, depending solely on attendance, receive no more than 18. 6d., where they now receive 23s. 9½d., and that, as far as the evidence of the present competitive Examinations afford a test, they would receive no more than 1s. 8d. instead of 23s. 9½d. if the grants were made to depend solely on the proficiency of the scholars. It may safely be assumed, therefore, that if an option were given and the rates are properly adjusted, the Missionary bodies at least would certainly not elect to receive grants assessed according to the attendance of their Scholars.

29. Where the conditions are the same, the principle of graduating payments according to results is no doubt, within certain limits, a sound one; but for the reasons above stated, and for others of less importance which need not here be specified, I am convinced that the introduction into these Provinces of the principle of the Revised Code of the Privy Council, or of any modification of it, would not only be no improvement on the arrangements now in force, but would lead to exceedingly inconvenient consequences, and prove a decided check on the development of the Grant-in-aid system, which, as has already been shown, is here making most satisfactory progress.

30. The remaining suggestion of the Society relates to the encouragement to be afforded to the establishment of Normal Training Schools. Under the present rules such Institutions can obtain grants equal in amount to the income guaranteed from private sources, and fee payments are not required from the students. These terms I consider sufficiently liberal. On the application of the Church Missionary Society a grant has been very recently sanctioned on these conditions for a Training School at Kishnaghur, and there will be no objection to assigning grants on like terms to a moderate number of similar Institutions.

Such Schools are, however, specially designed for Native Christians, and but few of them can therefore be required for Lower Bengal.

Fourteen Government Training Schools are now sanctioned for the Districts comprised within His Honor's jurisdiction. These are of course purely secular Institutions and are open to all classes without restriction. They must, therefore, be much more generally useful than Institutions conducted by religious bodies and therefore mainly confined to a particular creed. Their number will soon, I trust, be considerably augmented, so that full provision may be made for promoting improved Education among the masses of the people.

From the Hon'ble A. EDEN, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, (No. 6182, dated the 31st December 1864.)

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of the orders of the Government of India, No. 582, dated 23rd May last, and in reply to forward copy of a letter, No. 2771, dated the 31st August last, from the Director of Public Instruction, on the working of the Grant-in-aid system in Bengal, with the following observations of the Lieutenant-Governor, for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

2. The deputation of the Church Missionary Society appear to urge the following objections to the system of Grants-in-aid as administered in this country :—

1st.—That it has failed to give a "stimulus to the exertions of voluntary and independent parties."

2nd.—That the action of independent parties is crippled rather than encouraged by the Rules under which the grants are administered by the Local Governments, and that the promoters of Schools are deterred from accepting the benefit of the grants by the various, minute, and complicated requirements of Government.

3rd.—That in consequence of these hindrances to the development of the system, "there is a prospect of the whole of the Education of India, within a small fraction, devolving upon the hands of Government."

that the expenditure of the Government upon its own Schools was rapidly increasing, and that thus the object of the Dispatch of 1854 was being defeated.

3. Mr. Atkinson's letter is, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, a complete refutation of the statements of the Church Missionary Society, so far as they relate to the Lower Provinces of the Bengal Presidency, and a masterly defence of the existing and recently amended Grant-in-aid Rules, which, in point of simplicity and fairness, as well as adaptation to the wants and circumstances of the country, seem to be scarcely susceptible at present of further improvement.

4. Whilst the direct expenditure of Government on its own Educational Institutions has been nearly stationary, the increase on Grants-in-aid of private Institutions, has been most remarkable. Indeed, the fear is not that the demand for Grants-in-aid will be checked by the hindrances imposed by the Rules, but that the demand will far exceed the expectations of Government, and become such a heavy charge upon the State revenues that in the course of a few years, more stringent conditions will have to be imposed. The expenditure on purely Government Institutions has only increased some £1,600 during the last four years; the Grants-in-aid have increased from £9,775 in 1859-60 to £22,958 on the 30th April 1864. In the face of these figures it is quite incomprehensible that the Church Missionary Society should have any such apprehensions regarding the failure of the system as they profess to have in their letter of the 27th November 1863. The progress of the Grant-in-aid system seems to the Lieutenant-Governor to have been as satisfactory as anything possibly could be; and any rate of progress in excess of that which has taken place would, His Honor thinks, warrant considerable apprehension of the overgrowth of the system. The Missionary Societies, moreover, have less cause to complain of stringent and complicated requirements than any other bodies; the Rules have been relaxed in their favor on several occasions; and every consideration consistent with the main principle of Grants-in-aid has been shown to them.

5. The complaints of the Church Missionary Society are so vague and general as to render specific reply impossible, and in the absence of some definite statement of their grievances it is difficult to surmise what impediments and complicated requirements they allude to. If they had ground of complaint in any particular instances, their representations would have received, as they have always done, the earnest consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor.

6. In regard to paragraph 6 of the Secretary of State's Dispatch, the Lieutenant-Governor observes that, exclusive of Schools under other Christian bodies, there are 145 Schools, under Missionary Societies receiving annual grants aggregating 24,863.

7. In respect to their proposal that more liberal grants should be given to independent Schools, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that the Director of Public Instruction shews very clearly that no such change is required, and would indeed be highly inexpedient.

8. The Lieutenant-Governor is quite convinced that a system of grants by stipend

allowances or results is wholly inapplicable to this country, and to the machinery at the disposal of Government for conducting examinations. It would be expensive, and in practice would prove to be in every way unsatisfactory. Its introduction would inevitably result in heart-burning, discontent, and charges of unfair treatment of particular Schools. It would, moreover, have a directly opposite effect on the grants to Missionary Schools to that which the Society appear to anticipate.

9. The establishment of training Institutions, which forms the third recommendation of the Deputation, has already received the earnest attention of Government. There have been, for some little time past, fourteen Training Schools in the Lower Provinces, and their number has just been increased by the establishment of four new Training Schools at Purneah, Behar, Sarun, and Bhagulpoore. The excellent working of the experimental system of Vernacular Training Schools under Baboo Bhodeb Mookerjee has already been brought to the notice of the Secretary of State, and has received his approval.

10. His Honor desires me to take this opportunity of drawing the special attention of the Government of India, as well as of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, to the 17th paragraph of Mr. Atkinson's letter, which contains, as the Lieutenant-Governor conceives, a true exposition of the main principle by which the Government of India ought to be guided in its efforts to educate the people of India, or at any rate the people of Bengal. The education of the people at large not of a particular class is the object which all, Government as well as Missionaries, have in view, and the question simply is whether this object can best be accomplished,—

(1.) By the direct agency of Government, or of Missionary bodies occupying, relatively to the Natives in respect to Education, the position of the Government; or

(2.) By the agency of the people themselves, supplemented by such assistance as the resources of the State or the funds of Missionary bodies can afford.

To this question, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks, there can be but one answer. It is obvious indeed that neither the resources of the State, whether they be administered through the Officers of an organized Department, or through the means of Missionary Agents, can suffice or nearly suffice even for the partial accomplishment of this great work and that for the education of the masses, the main dependence must be, both for the work itself, and for the means of carrying it out, on the Natives themselves.

11. While, therefore, by giving Grants-in-aid on liberal, simple, and intelligible principles towards the establishment of Schools of all grades Government rightly encourages every visible desire on the part of Natives to obtain Education for their children; while, with equal propriety, it affords to Missionary bodies the means of pursuing a similar course; and while it establishes Normal Schools for the training of qualified Teachers, its main reliance must continue to be, as it has heretofore been, on its English Colleges and Zillah Schools, in which young men, chiefly of the higher classes, are educated up to a high standard, and are not only qualified for employment in the higher offices of the Public Service, and in the

various professions and occupations which demand a comparatively high standard of intellectual acquirements but become capable also of creating, by their example and influence, a general thirst after useful knowledge, and are willing, as experience shews, to take an active part in imparting it to their countrymen.

12. With this view the Lieutenant-Governor, while embracing every opportunity of placing the means of Education within the reach of the lower classes, through the instrumentality of Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular Schools, partly supported by funds raised either by religious and benevolent Associations, or by private individuals, feels assured that, for a long time to come at all events, the maintenance of the Government Schools and Colleges is the great instrument to which Government must trust for the spread of Education in Bengal.

From E. C. BAYLEY, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to the Hon'ble A. ENEN, Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 2398, dated the 15th March 1865.)

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 6182, dated the 31st December last, transmitting a Report by the Director of Public Instruction on the working of the Grant-in-aid system in Bengal.

2. In reply I am directed to say that the Governor General in Council has read Mr. Atkinson's able Report with much pleasure, and that His Excellency in Council generally concurs in the views expressed in it.

3. Copies of Mr. Atkinson's Report and of your letter have been forwarded to the Secretary of State.





## SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1865.

### OFFICIAL PAPERS.

*The SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE will henceforward be published, containing such Official Papers and Information as Government of Bengal may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

*Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if ordered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

*No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to as heretofore.*

#### Railway Inspection Reports.

CAPTAIN F. S. TAYLOR, B. E., Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department,—(No. 357G., dated the 21st March 1865.)

In continuation of my letters Nos. 104G. of 26th January 1865, and 183G., dated 16th February 1865, I am instructed to forward the first Reports of the Government Inspector on the Traffic arrangements of the Bengal Railways with special reference to the subjects brought to the notice of this Government in Circular No. 13R. of 1864.

2. It is to be inferred from the evidence obtained by specific enquiry that the overcrowding of 3rd class Passengers on the Bengal Railways is the exception and not the rule.

3. The East Indian Railway Company's arrangements not having yet been organized on a scale adequate to meet sudden demands, an excess over the authorized number of passengers has occasionally been either forced, or permitted to crowd into the ordinary train accommodation, by the Guards and Station Masters. The practice is difficult to prevent at road-side stations where no extra carriages are to be had, and when the alternative presented to each passenger is that of either forcing himself into a carriage already full or being left behind. The extreme uncertainty and fluctuation of Native Passenger Traffic at any given station almost nullifies the possibility of making timely and adequate provision for special local wants, and when the passengers already on the trains do not object the interests of all concerned are not seriously affected.

4. Still it is the duty of the Traffic Management to prevent overcrowding anywhere, and to punish any of its Subordinate Officers who either compel or permit it. This is more especially the case at terminal and other chief Stations where extra carriages are always available and should be ready at hand, and where an extra train can be made up if required. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the public attention which has been drawn to the subject will have convinced the Traffic Manager that his arrangements are not altogether efficient, and that apart from the pecuniary interests of the Company, which are to a great extent involved, the credit of his Department depends on his personal attention to the just wants of the class who chiefly avail themselves of the Company's trains.

5. The convenience of all classes of travellers must greatly depend on the interior arrangements and fittings of the carriages.

6. These have hitherto been constructed too rigidly on the English pattern, though the classes of the community in this country are more numerous, and the habits of the lower orders far more rude and simple.

7. The East Indian Railway trains run immense distances, and, besides conveying a large agricultural population, will serve the mercantile and trading community of half India. It will be found sound policy to deal liberally with these great classes, and the health of the thorough travellers will always necessitate a certain standard of comfort in excess of that afforded by country conveyances on the great lines of Road. The Lieutenant-Governor has long advocated the adoption of four classes of vehicles and four scales of fare on the entire line of East Indian Railway, and that the amount of accommodation travellers are to expect for the fare paid may be clearly defined.

8. The lowest class carriage which the Officers of this Company intend to run is the old 3rd, fitted for 60 passengers in 11 compartments of 12 seats (see accompanying Drawing) without shutters or venetians.

9. All the 3rd class stock has been or is being altered to this plan, which seems well adapted to prevent overcrowding.

10. This class should, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, be the 4th class.

11. The intermediate class now running on the experimental line of the East Indian Railway between Howrah and Raneeunge, and which His Honor would be glad to see introduced over the entire line, might accommodate 50 passengers in 5 compartments of 10 seats, and should be provided with venetians or shutters to keep off the weather.

12. The old 2nd class might with advantage be fitted with stuffed leather cushions, which improvement is recommended by the Traffic Manager, and for the 1st class special family accommodation will be provided by slightly altering the existing vehicles agreeably to the accompanying Drawing.

13. The 1st class carriages are all fitted with sleeping berths, and seem, with this last modification, excellently adapted to the wants of first class travellers.

14. The fitness of the Railway vehicles for carrying the various classes of the public having thus been carefully provided for, the regulations suggested in paragraph 2 of your Circular under reply can be enforced as points of simple detail.

15. The Agent of the East Indian Railway has concurred in the suggestion of the Inspector that all passenger vehicles without distinction of classes should be lighted at night, and also that a reserved compartment in a 3rd class carriage should always be exclusively appropriated for native females on application. It will be the duty of the Inspector to see that these two rules are carried into effect.

16. On the Eastern Bengal Railway there are already four classes of vehicles and four rates of fare. The experiment of adding a 4th class has been attended with complete success. It was thought that this line being comparatively a short one, and running through a purely agricultural district, the 4th class carriage might be arranged so as to afford a somewhat less amount of comfort than carriages of the same class on the East Indian Railway. The seats and compartments were accordingly removed, but experience has shown that this arrangement is open to objection, and that without compartments the tendency to overcrowding, the difficulty of preventing it, and the risk of injury to the passengers are greatly increased. The Agent will accordingly be moved to fit up the 4th class carriages on the same plan as on the East Indian line, with five compartments to hold 12 passengers each.

17. With respect to the dress of Officials in employ of the Railway Company, it is in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor a matter of serious moment that the Guards attached to running trains should wear a distinguishing uniform, and is with them that travellers are often at a loss to deal, and it is a matter of some importance if they are not.

to appear on duty without the uniform or otherwise than clean and neat. The same remark applies to both Platform Police and Porters, whose duties are to attend on the Public.

18. In compliance with the wishes of His Excellency in Council an attempt will be made to dress the Station Masters in uniform, but it must not be forgotten that the cost of clothing Officials of the social standing of Station Masters, especially Europeans, is considerable, nor is it advisable that their attention should be distracted by petty complaints at a time when their first duty is to clear the trains through their respective Stations. Practically, with rare exceptions, complaints alone need be laid before Station Masters, and, as a rule, travellers frequenting any particular Station will be able to identify the Station Master and his assistants.

19. The subject of a suitable uniform for Station Masters will be further considered by the Inspector in communication with the Railway Officers.

20. It has been suggested that a book should be kept open in the Waiting Room of every large Railway Station in which travellers may be invited to record their complaints. The Lieutenant-Governor has directed that this plan be tried experimentally at one or more of the halting Stations of the East Indian Railway.

21. As to the accommodation of Native passengers at Stations, the Lieutenant-Governor concurs with the Consulting Engineer in the opinion that the first essential is to provide latrines and urinals for the through travellers who are now locked up in the carriages at the mercy of the Platform Police, and to make certain that facilities are afforded for bringing these necessities into use.

22. Ample privy accommodation will be provided at every Station where the passenger trains halt to change engines, and the doors of all carriages will be unlocked on arrival so as to admit of the indiscriminate use of the accommodation. The building itself will be a *cum de sac*, and thus the chief objection which has been raised by the Company's Officers against allowing Native passengers to leave the carriages without giving up their tickets will be obviated, and the halt must be sufficiently long to admit of the mass of travellers being collected and re-seated.

23. For Natives giving up their tickets and leaving the platform no special arrangement is required; but for the accommodation of Native travellers waiting for trains, it has been decided by the Railway Officers, in consultation with the Consulting Engineer, to erect an open building in rear of the Station, adjacent but detached, in lieu of the ordinary platform Waiting Room, overcrowding will thereby be avoided and the habits of the masses will not inconvenience the general public by crowding the already hot and crowded area of the Station building.

24. A difference of opinion between the Civil Authorities and the Consulting Engineer as to the subject of reserved seats accommodation for Native travellers has been settled by a mutual understanding between the Inspector, who is now to see that the reserved seats are properly occupied, and the Civil Authorities.

issued for the construction of Serais at the expense of Government or of the local communities.

25. The only Terminal Station in Bengal which is susceptible of immediate improvement in respect to the regular and orderly supply of hackney carriages is the Armenian Ghât Station of the East Indian Railway. A special report has been made by the Inspector, and his suggestions are being carried into effect.

26. The attention of the Traffic Department of the East Indian Railway has also been especially called to the discreditable way in which coolies are allowed to ply for hire on the Company's platforms and steam ferries, and the Inspector is now in personal communication with the Traffic Manager with a view to enforce more attention to these minor matters of convenience, the attention to, or neglect of, which discredit the Department in the public estimation.

27. Lastly, in reply to the 7th paragraph of

18. Every person receiving uniform must wear it on duty clean and neat, and if any article of dress, tools, or other things provided by the Company shall have been improperly used or damaged, the person receiving it will be required to make it good. On leaving the Company's service such article of dress, tools, or other things which have been supplied must be delivered up.

your Circular No. 13R, I am instructed by the Lieutenant-Governor to state that paragraph 18 of the general Regulations of the Company extracted in the margin would seem to provide sufficiently for one point if an adequate fine is duly enforced by the Company for every breach of the rule; and similarly the second point can be met if a rule be now added to the effect that the Train Guards will be held responsible if excess passengers of any class are found travelling in any compartment of a carriage, the regulation number being printed up inside as a warning to travellers.

28. The Lieutenant-Governor has no reason to suppose that the Company's Officers are indifferent to these matters, and hopes that a sufficient remedy will be found by keeping the condition of the Traffic Department constantly before the public in the periodical reports of the Inspector, who has special instructions to record courteous and punctual replies to all references.

Note by Major J. Hovenden, M.A., Deputy Consulting Engineer to Government of Bengal Railway Department, on the subject of the present state of the Lower Division of the East Indian Railway with reference to the several points touched on in Circular No. 13 of 1884 from the Government of India. (No. 227, dated the 23rd February 1885.)

Assigned my duties as Inspector are supposed to have commenced from the 1st of January, I have not yet been able to make a detailed inspection of the whole line.

The Officer appointed to relieve me from my Office duties did not join until the 10th of January and, as the Government of India had pressed for an immediate report on the state of the line with regard to the points touched on in Circular No. 13 of 1884, it was deemed advisable that I should go over the Lower Division and collect the information urgently called for.

Two days were also taken up called for and was followed early in April by the detailed inspection of the line. I am glad to state that the attention which has been called to the

#### OVERCROWDING OF 3RD CLASS CARRIAGES.

On my journey I watched my own train narrowly and I examined all the trains which we met, and I am happy to be able to report that in no case did I find a 3rd class carriage with more than the authorized number of passengers in it. At Allahabad I discussed the subject with Major Drummond, the Consulting Engineer to Government, North-Western Provinces. Major Drummond informed me that he also has made a practice of counting the passengers in 3rd class carriages and that, as a general rule, he has not found more than the proper complement of passengers in each carriage.

The overcrowding of 3rd class carriages has become a popular cry, and I have no hesitation in saying that it is greatly exaggerated.

It cannot be denied that on particular occasions the carriages are overcrowded to a dangerous extent and the practice must be put a stop to at all hazards; but this overcrowding is caused not by any deficiency in accommodation for the ordinary traffic, but by sudden rushes of people to bathe at some particular Ghât or to worship at some particular shrine on a certain day. Of course arrangements are made as far as possible, and the Company must be required to provide carriages for pilgrims on certain well known occasions, such as the Mugh Mela at Allahabad. There are also many other local festivals which the Traffic Department may fairly be expected to foresee and provide for within remunerative limits. I have myself seen the carriages overcrowded on such occasions, and I have seen men forced into a carriage to enable the Guard to close the door and start the train; but I must say that I have more often seen the Station Master and his assistants doing their best to keep the crowd from getting into the carriages.

It may be well to consider what means might be taken to alleviate this evil, for I fear that it will be almost impossible to put an entire stop to the overcrowding of carriages so long as masses of pilgrims require to be carried by rail to the same spot at the same time.

District Officers should, I think, be instructed to warn the Company of any expected increases to the local passenger traffic on account of fairs or religious festivals, so as to allow the Traffic Manager to make arrangements, as far as possible, for providing increased accommodation.

It will, however, hardly be possible at present to provide the full accommodation required on some of these occasions, but by the end of this year we may hope that the Company will have as much rolling-stock as can be used with safety on the line, as carriages are still being built, and the expected opening of the Allahabad Juma Bridge in October may be fairly reckoned on as an increase of 10 per cent. of carrying power.

Even when we have the rolling-stock, this extra passenger traffic will have to be carried by special trains, and it must not be forgotten that special trains are by no means run without danger. The peril of excursion trains are proverbial in England, and they are not likely to be the unsafe as a single line like the East Indian, where the traffic has so nearly approached the limit of safety.

One obvious remedy is the doubling of the line, but if this is not to be done, I believe that

a change in the form of the rolling-stock would greatly modify the evils complained of. I cannot help thinking that the introduction of a 4th class to be carried in two-storied carriages would be a great advantage. These carriages cost but little more than the present 3rd class carriages, and only weigh  $1\frac{1}{2}$  tons more, while they can carry nearly twice as many people.

The weight of the passengers carried is trifling when compared with that of the carriage, and the introduction of these carriages would go far to diminish the necessity for special trains.

The weight of the present 3rd class carriage is 7 tons, and it carries fifty-two passengers, while the weight of the double-storied carriage, which carries 100 persons, is  $8\frac{1}{2}$  tons.

The cost of the two carriages being respectively Rupees 3,000 and Rupees 3,300, the difference in cost is so small as not to be worth considering. The present form of carriage is, it is true, somewhat lighter than the one proposed, but the advantage possessed by the latter in case of a sudden influx of passengers is, I think, more than an equivalent for this.

For example, to carry 500 passengers we have—

Present System.	Tons.	Proposed System.	Tons.
10 Carriages, at 7 tons ...	70	10 Carriages, at $8\frac{1}{2}$ tons ...	85
400 Passengers, at 1 cwt. ...	25	500 Passengers, at 1 cwt. ...	25
Weight of train, Tons ...	95	Weight of train, Tons ...	110

This gives 15 tons in favor of the present system, but if it becomes suddenly necessary to pick up 500 more passengers, we have—

Present System.	Tons.	Proposed System.	Tons.
Original weight of train ...	95	Original weight of train ...	110
10 Extra carriages ...	70	500 Passengers ...	25
500 Passengers ...	25	Total ...	135
Total ...	190		

an advantage in case of emergency which, I think, more than compensates for the trifling extra weight of the carriage.

The objections raised to this carriage are—

1st.—That the centre of gravity in these carriages is raised somewhat more than in the ordinary carriages, and they are, therefore, more liable to oscillation and more apt to run off the rails.

2nd.—In case of a bad accident if one of these carriages should be crumpled up between two others, or should be sent rolling down a steep bank, the loss of life would be very much greater than if the same thing happened to one of the present 3rd class carriages.

To the first objection, I attach but little importance. The centre of gravity of these carriages is raised somewhat higher than that of ordinary 3rd class carriages, but not to any great extent, or, at all events, not enough to affect a carriage on a 5' 6" gauge at the speed attained by the East Indian Railway.

The second objection is a perfectly valid one, but accidents of the class alluded to so seldom occur that I do not look on the additional risk to passengers as very great.

It is impossible to shut ones eyes to the fact that every large and unusual increase to the passenger traffic is an element of danger to the persons carried. The only question is how the risk can be reduced to a minimum. In my own opinion it is less dangerous to use the double-storied carriages than to run special trains.

In obedience to the orders of the Government of India, the number of passengers which a train

intended to contain is painted legibly in each carriage both in English and Bengalee. To ensure the order being absolutely carried out it would, I presume, be necessary to add a clause to the Act making it penal to put a greater number of persons than the one notified into the carriage.

The Traffic Manager also proposes entirely to divide off the compartments of the 3rd class carriages instead of leaving them open as at present. This will materially tend to check crowding.

Before leaving this part of the subject, I would beg most earnestly to make two recommendations on behalf of 3rd class passengers—

(1.) One or more compartments should be set aside in every train for the sole use of respectable native women. I would propose a small increase, say of one-half, to the usual fare for this accommodation to protect the Company from loss, as, in many cases, these compartments would run empty; moreover, I am certain that no respectable Native of India, having the means, would grudge a small extra payment for such accommodation, nor would he blame the Company for not giving it if he had not the means of paying for it.

(2.) Every passenger carriage, without exception, should be efficiently lighted up at night. The want of lamps is, I think, a real hardship to 3rd class passengers, and one that should be remedied at once.

#### UNIFORM FOR OFFICIALS.

The time of the Traffic Manager and his assistants has been so entirely occupied in simply keeping the line open during the late press of traffic that the orders laid down by the Government of India on this subject have not yet been carried out in their integrity. Uniforms are, however, being made up and it is expected that all arrangements will shortly be completed. The actual state of affairs is as follows:—

**Station Masters.**—Uniforms are being made up for Native Station Masters, but there is a difficulty with regard to the highly paid Station Masters at the first-class Stations, as these men object to wearing uniform. If the Government consider it essential, the order will of course be carried out. The cases, however, in which a passenger actually requires to be able to identify the Station Master are extremely rare, and, if such a necessity should arise, the Guard of the train will always point him out. Unless the Government consider it actually a necessity for the good of the public, I would submit that it would be better not to give this cause of discontent to an intelligent and hard-working body of men. Guards have all been supplied with uniform, and any Guard detected out of uniform when on duty will be fined.

**Company's Porters.**—At a few Stations these men are in uniform. Uniforms are being made up and will be supplied to all Stations.

**Porters.**—Arrangements are being made for a supply of authorized Porters at the main Stations; these men will be supplied with a distinctive tunic and a brass badge for the arm.

**Arrangements for Native Passengers at the various Stations.**

The orders of the Local Government have been issued on this subject and are being carried out effect.

**General Remarks.**—The Government of India have issued orders that all the



make it lubricative, hawkers of milk, sweetmeats, parched grain, &c., come on to the platform to meet each train. No regular shops exist for the sale of substantial food, nor, as far as my experience goes, are they required.

#### NATIVE REST-HOUSES.

An approved plan of a Native Rest-house with suitable privy accommodation has just been completed and will be circulated to the Civil Authorities, who must decide the amount of accommodation required at the several Stations.

#### TERMINAL STATIONS.

The Civil Authorities have been invited to co-operate with the Railway Authorities in carrying out the orders of Government on this point.

#### GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

A detailed report on this subject will be forwarded early in April. I am going slowly up the line with the Traffic Manager and will submit my first quarterly report as soon as I return.

*Note by Major J. Hovenden, Deputy Consulting Engineer to Government of Bengal, Railway Department, on the subject of the present state of the Eastern Bengal Railway with reference to the several points touched in in Circular No. 13 of 1884 from the Government of India, (No. 218, dated the 14th March 1885.)*

Circular No. 13 from the Government of India was discussed with the Agent of this Company at a Meeting held on the 30th of September 1884, when it was decided that the Report of the Sanitary Committee, then sitting, should be awaited, when the Agent would be in a position to reply generally to the various points noted in the Circular.

The Report of the Committee was sent to the Agent about two months ago, but no reply has been received from that gentleman.

The Consulting Engineer directed me, in his letter No. 270, dated 3rd March, to proceed up the line and report what the present state of affairs was in respect to that Circular. I inspected the line on the 10th of March.

*Overcrowding of Carriages.*—I carefully watched the trains by which I travelled up and down and inspected all the trains we met. I saw no sign of overcrowding; in fact I may safely say that I did not see a carriage during the whole day which was more than half full. The order, however, about painting on each carriage the number of passengers which it is intended to contain has not been carried out.

There appears to be some misunderstanding as to the amount of accommodation to which passengers are entitled. There are four distinct classes of passenger accommodation provided on this Railway. Third class passengers travel in carriages provided with seats and ventilators, and each carriage is intended to hold 54 persons. The 4th class is intended for the very poorest class who can only afford the minimum fare. These persons travel in carriages which are covered, but not provided with seats or ventilators. In fact the only accommodation it is intended they should have is a sitting room to sit down on the floor of the carriage. The number of passengers authorized for each 4th class carriage is 75.

The 4th class carriage at Barrackpore, being under the impression that it was the complement for 54 persons, was crowded to the top with passengers.

I found 70 persons in one carriage. I went down to Sealdah and put 75 full grown men into one of these carriages and told them to sit down. I then got into the carriage and found not only that each man was sitting down without interfering with his neighbour, but that I could easily have put in 10 more men. I have reported that I do not consider this number excessive.

*Uniform for Officials.*—The Guards, Policemen, and Khalassies on this line are provided with uniforms; no other persons connected with the line wear it.

The Station Masters need not, I think, be compelled to wear uniform on a short line like this, but I think the Porters ought to be supplied with badges.

*Accommodation for Native passengers at the various Stations.*—At Sealdah there is a magnificent hall in addition to a covered platform, which affords ample waiting accommodation for all classes.

At Koochbeah the hall has been turned into a refreshment room, but the covered platform affords ample and comfortable accommodation.

At Barrackpore the state of affairs is the same.

At the 3rd class Stations—Kanchraparah, Rana-ghat, &c.—ample accommodation is provided for waiting rooms for all classes, but it was found that these were never used and they are now locked up. They are, however, available at any moment, if required, except at Buggoolah, where the Station Master is now occupying the 3rd class waiting hall as a residence.

At all these Stations there are two privies and five urinaries. These were clean on the occasion of my visit, and the accommodation is, in my opinion, ample. The only Stations where through passengers could make use of such accommodation is at Buggoolah, where the train stop for ten minutes. Here the Agent is prepared to construct a large latrine as recommended by the Sanitary Committee, but I would submit that the expenditure of a large sum for such a purpose on a line on which the through journey only lasts five hours is more a matter of sentiment than of actual necessity.

The 4th class Stations—Dum-Dum, Sodhpore, Bailguriah, &c.—are mere sheds for the Ticket Office, and no accommodation for passengers is provided.

*Native Refreshments.*—There are no stalls for the sale of these at any of the Stations, but hawkers of sweetmeats, pawn, &c., are to be found on the platforms of almost all. Khusties with muscacks are in attendance on the platforms of all but 4th class Stations.

There are no Serais at any of the Stations on the line.

The arrangements at the Terminal Stations are good. At Koochbeah there are, of course, no vehicles, and at Sealdah I have never experienced any difficulty myself in getting a hack carriage, nor have I heard any complaints on the subject.

*Note by Major J. Hovenden, a. a. Deputy Consulting Engineer to Government of Bengal, Railway Department, on the subject of the arrangements for Hack Carriages at Ardenian Ghat and Sealdah Stations. (No. 218, dated the 14th March 1885.)*

With reference to Consulting Engineer's Memorandum No. 270, dated 3rd March, I have to report that I placed myself in communication with Mr. Sealdah, the Chairman of the Justice

and Mr. Batchelor, the Traffic Manager, East Indian Railway, on the subject of the best arrangements for supplying and marshalling the hack carriages at the Armenian Ghat Station. I submit for orders the plan which has been approved of by both these gentlemen and myself.

It is proposed to build at the south end of the present Station and at right angles to it a shed which will contain a raised foot-path and a road sufficiently wide to accommodate two rows of carriages. Beyond the shed will be a second road bounded on the north side by the shed wall and on the south by a strong paling. Beyond the paling will be a paved cab stand on which the hack carriages will be arranged in a row with the horses' heads facing to the south.

Private carriages and a limited number of cabs will be admitted into the shed before the arrival of each train. When more cabs are wanted, the first cab will leave the stand, enter the enclosed road at the east end and leave it by a gate at the west end of the shed. The driver will then pick up his fare and leave the shed at the east end. No carriage will, under any circumstances, be allowed to enter the shed by the eastern gate.

We propose that the Railway Company should construct the shed and boundary paling for the outer road and metal the road within the shed (the cost of which will be about Rs. 11,000) and the Municipality should metal the outer road and cab stand. The Traffic Manager is prepared to make all arrangements as soon as the cabs have turned into the outer road and the Commissioner of Police agrees to take charge of the cab stand.

At Sealdah the arrangements are very good and I do not think that any interference is required.

I submit a plan and section of the proposed arrangement at Armenian Ghat.

Note by MAJOR J. HENDERSON, R. E., Deputy Consulting Engineer to Government of Bengal, Railway Department on the subject of the additions suggested to Section 29 of Act XVIII. of 1854, (No. 324, dated the 15th March 1885.)

With reference to Consulting Engineer's Memorandum No. 270 of March 3rd, I have asked the opinion of the Agents of the East Indian and Eastern Bengal Railways on the subject of adding rules for preventing the crowding of carriages and compelling Railway Officials to wear uniform to Section 29 of Act XVIII. of 1854.

I have obtained no definite opinion on the subject as yet from Mr. Prestage, who is, I understand, going to send in his views in writing, but I have discussed the matter fully with Mr. Stephenson.

Mr. Stephenson thinks, and I quite agree with him, that these rules should be added to the By-laws of the Company and not inserted into the body of the Act.

If the Rules form part of the By-laws, the offenders against them can be punished by the Company if there are authenticated complaints. If they formed part of the Act a breach of them would be actionable; but I doubt if this would be of much practical advantage to the public. A passenger from Allahabad to Calcutta might have his carriage crowded to suffocation between Benares and Patna, and yet he would not easily prove his case on arrival at Calcutta. Moreover, in such cases the action would lie against the Company, and not against

awarded would be paid out of Revenue, so that in fact Government and not the offending Railway servant would be the party punished. The only safeguard against crowding is, as far as I can see, that now being adopted on the East Indian Railway, viz. the division of every carriage into a number of small compartments which have no communication with one another.

### Papers relating to a newspaper report of an alleged Case of Railway Mismanagement.

Office Memorandum from A. P. HOWARD, Esq., Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, (No. 2140, dated the 6th March 1885.)

The undersigned is directed to draw the attention of the Secretary in the Public Works Department to the following Extract from the "Report on Native Papers for the week ending the 18th of February 1885," taken from the *Son Prakash* of the 13th idem, and referring to a case of alleged mismanagement on the part of the East Indian Railway Officials.

"Does an person's authority extend to the East Indian Railway? On the 30th ultimo there were so many passengers for the 5-40 p. m. train that about three hundred had to be left behind, who were sent off afterwards by a special train as far as Pundooah. Many of these had paid their fares to Burdwan, yet the Pundooah Station Master demanded more money before he would allow them to proceed further, but they refused, alleging that they had paid the full fare at Calcutta. He accordingly confined them till the next day, when directions were sent up to allow them to proceed."

From CAPTAIN C. S. WILLIAMS, Esq., Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, (No. 1291, dated the 17th March 1885.)

FORWARDED to the Joint-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, for early reports. Original paper to be returned.

From J. GROSSMANN, Esq., Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Joint-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, (No. 1740, dated the 20th March 1885.)

I AM directed to forward, herewith, an Extract of a letter,\* with a copy of its enclosure, from the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department, and to request that you will be good enough to enquire regarding the alleged improper proceedings of the Station Master of Pundooah on the East Indian Railway, therein referred to, and communicate the result to this Department for review to the Government of India.

No. 2140 of 24th March 1885.

Note by Captain F. S. Taylor, Consulting Engineer to Government of Bengal, on the subject of the alleged case of mismanagement of East Indian Railway Company, transferred to the Government of Bengal by Public Works Department, Dated 25. 3. 85.

THE above-mentioned docket was received in my Office on the 20th instant.

After personal enquiry into the case the following are the only facts I can ascertain which may have served as the basis of the editorial on the *Som Prakash* Newspaper :—

On the 30th January the Traffic Department of the East Indian Railway had reason to expect a larger number of native passengers than usual and made arrangement to run a special at 5 p. m.; but as a sufficient number of passengers had not collected by that hour the ordinary 5-40 train was allowed to take out as many as it could accommodate, and the special was sent out afterwards — far as Hooghly, not Pundooah, a fact which shows how vague are the statements of the Newspaper.

The longer journey passengers were, as far as could be ascertained, all accommodated in the first train, but there is of course always a difficulty in accurately dividing the passengers in such case.

On arrival of the 5-40 train at Hooghly about a dozen passengers came to the Station Master producing tickets for Pundooah, Boinecher, Mymaree, and Sakteghur; the Station Master informed them that they could proceed on by the night mail due at 10 p. m., and that the passengers for the other Stations at which the mail train does not call would be forwarded by next train in the morning.

Of these unfortunates some were passed on to Pundooah by the night mail, some to Mymaree next morning without re-booking; the rest left the Station at once and were not heard of again.

The Station Master of Hooghly has been some six years in the service and bears an excellent character. The charge of confining passengers carries, I think, its own reputation on the face of it and the real damage is reduced to an insignificant figure.

I submit that the Company should pass an order — the Traffic Department to the effect that, in event of a similar unavoidable failure to meet their engagements, Station Masters be authorized to pay on the spot to applicants a reasonable sum as lodging money.

From CAPTAIN F. S. TAYLOR, M. A., Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, to the Agent, East Indian Railway Company, — (No. 3765, dated the 25th March 1865.)

I AM directed to forward copy of an Extract from the *Som Prakash* Native Newspaper relating to an alleged case of mismanagement on the East Indian Railway which has been forwarded to the Government of Bengal for report.

A report has after proper enquiry been submitted to the Government of India, and I am instructed by the Lieutenant-Governor to suggest that on similar cases of unavoidable failure on the part of the Railway Company to fulfil their engagements Station Masters may be authorized to pay on application to passengers detained at places other than their destination a reasonable sum as lodging money.

I have to request that the subject may be discussed with the Consulting Engineer at the next Official Meeting.

From CAPTAIN F. S. TAYLOR, M. A., Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, to the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, — (No. 3773, dated the 25th March 1865.)

IN reply to your No. 229R., giving cover to an Extract from the *Som Prakash* relating to an alleged case of mismanagement on the East Indian Railway, I am instructed to forward the accompanying copy of a Report by the Consulting Engineer made after personal enquiry into the matter, and, with reference to the concluding remarks of the Report, to state that it has been suggested to the Agent, East Indian Railway Company, that in similar cases of unavoidable failure on the part of the Railway Company to fulfil their engagements, Station Masters may be instructed to pay on application to passengers detained at places other than the destination a reasonable sum as lodging money.

From CAPTAIN F. S. TAYLOR, M. A., Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, — (No. 3780, dated the 25th March 1865.)

COPY of the foregoing forwarded to the Secretary, Government of Bengal, in reference to his No. 1740, dated 20th March, for information.



## SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1865.

### OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE will henceforward be published, containing such Official Papers and Information as the Government of Bengal may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to as heretofore.

#### Papers relating to the Opium Revenue.

MINUTE BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

THE letters from the Board of Revenue, No. 50, dated the 23rd January, and No. 60, dated the 27th idem, should be forwarded to the Government of India. Also the Board's letter No. 523, dated 24th September last, together with the detailed Statement therein enclosed.

2. Comparing the area under cultivation with the produce for the fourteen years ending with 1853-54 as shewn in this Statement, it appears that the average yield per beegah is a fraction above 5 seers, and that it has varied from 6½ seers in 1853-54 to 3½ seers in 1858-59. It is to be observed, however, that since 1853-54 the average has never been above 6 seers, the highest point having been reached in the extraordinarily prolific season of 1853-54. The Returns of cultivation are now prepared with greater care than they used to be; and we may assume, therefore, that a yield of 5 seers a beegah is for all practical purposes a sufficiently correct average.

3. Now the object of Government is to realise from Bengal Opium the largest net revenue possible, and at the same time to keep the selling price within such limits that it shall not fall so low as to affect the gross duty of Rupees 600 a chest on Malwa Opium, or rise so high as to encourage competition in the China market. How to secure this is the problem to be solved.

4. From 1851-52 to 1854-55 inclusive, the provision varied from 32,528 to 43,900 chests; the price paid to the cultivators from Rupees 3-4 to

3-8 a seer; the selling price from Rupees 1,109 to Rupees 736 a chest; and the net revenue from 227 lakhs to 233 lakhs of Rupees.

5. In 1855-56 the provision fell from 44,400 to 43,900 chests, the price paid to the cultivators having been reduced from Rupees 3-8 to Rupees 3-4 a seer; but the selling price rose from Rupees 944 to Rupees 1,090 a chest, and the net revenue took an upward jump from 272 to 366 lakhs.

6. Under the influence of the low price paid to the cultivators, and owing also to two bad seasons, the provision fell to 32,693 chests in 1856-57, to 27,175 chests in 1857-58, to 21,367 chests in 1858-59, and to 21,427 chests in 1859-60. But the average selling price during these years rose to Rupees 1,444, Rupees 1,639, Rupees 1,760, and Rupees 1,848, successively, so that, notwithstanding the diminution of produce, the net revenue was as follows:—

1856-57	...	...	Rs. 3,85,00,000
1857-58	...	...	" 3,67,00,000
1858-59	...	...	" 3,17,00,000
1859-60	...	...	" 3,33,00,000

7. Then it was perceived that we were allowing the produce to fall too low; that Rupees 3-4 or even Rupees 3-8 a seer was no longer a sufficient inducement to the ryots to cultivate the Poppy except in the better class of soils; and that though, by diminishing the provision by more than one-half, we had forced up the selling price to a pitch which jeopardised the position of Bengal Opium in the China market, the net revenue was evidently falling below the point it had reached with a larger provision and lower selling prices in 1854-55.



8. A revulsion of policy accordingly took place. The price paid to the cultivators was raised in 1860-61 to Rupees 4 and in 1861-62 to Rupees 5 a seer, and has continued at the latter rate ever since. The consequence of these measures has been to extend the cultivation in three years from 4,35,000 to 8,32,000 beegahs, and to raise the provision to 29,358 chests in 1860-61, to 39,656 in 1861-62, to 49,727 in 1862-63, and to 64,249 in 1863-64. The selling prices during these four years have fallen inversely to Rupees 1,449, Rupees 1,372, and Rupees 1,002, and now the average price realized at the first two sales of the provision of 1863-64 is only Rupees 850. The net revenue continued to keep up during the first two of these four years, and in 1861-62, when the selling price was Rupees 1,372, stood so high as 879 lakhs, but the large provision of nearly 50,000 chests in 1862-63, while it added 40 lakhs to the charges, brought down the selling price by a sudden fall of Rupees 370, from Rupees 1,372 to Rupees 1,002, and reduced the net revenue to 299 lakhs, that is, to less than it had been since 1854-55.

9. The full effect of the further increase in the provision of 1863-64 to 64,249 chests remains to be seen. At present all we know is that it has raised the charges by 55 lakhs more, and that the average selling price realized at the first two sales of the year is Rupees 850. At this rate (if it be maintained) the net revenue will not be more than 292 lakhs.

10. Thus the measures of 1860-61 and 1861-62, while no doubt they have served to stimulate in an extraordinary degree the cultivation of the Poppy in Bengal, and have brought a great deal of money into the country, scattering it broadcast among the agricultural population of the Opium producing Districts, and have also had the effect of reducing prices in China so as effectually to discourage competition from Opium either of native or of foreign growth, have most seriously diminished the net revenue from Bengal Opium, and have already directly affected the public finances during the year ending with December 1864 to the extent of nearly a million and a half Sterling.

11. At the same time the selling price of Bengal Opium in 1865 has been brought so low that (its cost being at the rate of about Rupees 400 a chest) the duty amounts to no more than Rupees 450 a chest, that is to say, less by Rupees 150 a chest than the duty on Opium exported from Bombay.

12. It is clear, therefore, that in seeking to avoid one extreme we have fallen into the other; that we have, as it were, been burning the candle at both ends; and that, while we have paid the cultivators a much higher price than was necessary to induce them to take to the cultivation of the Poppy in preference to other crops, we have so extended the cultivation, and in consequence so increased the production of Opium, that the market is glutted, and the selling price has fallen, not only far below the rate at which competition is practically impossible, but to a point which threatens the maintenance of the

present duty on Malwa Opium, and has caused a serious financial deficit.

13. Now, in order to arrive at a correct conclusion as to the number of chests of Opium which ought to be made in any one season and sold in the course of the following year, so as to realize the largest net revenue at a moderate price, we cannot do better than consider the conditions under which this result was attained in 1861-62.

14. In that year a net revenue of 879 lakhs was realized from a provision of 39,656 chests, the average price being Rupees 1,372 a chest.

15. It is true that a net revenue of 885 lakhs was realized in 1856-57 from a provision of 32,693 chests, but the cost price was then Rupees 3-4 a seer, while the average selling price was Rupees 1,444 a chest. These are conditions which it is neither desirable nor indeed practicable to restore, and, as there is no doubt that the demand in China has considerably increased during the last seven years, it may be concluded that the experience of 1856-57 is not so safe a guide as that of a later year, while the difference in the net revenue of the two years is only 6 lakhs.

16. Now, if in 1861-62 the price paid to the cultivators had been Rupees 4-8 a seer instead of Rupees 5, and if the extent of cultivation and the number of chests manufactured had remained the same, the charges would have been diminished by about 15 lakhs of Rupees, and the net revenue would have been 394 lakhs.

17. But the yield in that year was only 4½ seers the beegah. Let us suppose it had been at the average of 5 seers a beegah. The provision would then have been about 41,000 chests, and the charges would have been about 154 lakhs; but the average selling price would probably have not been more than Rupees 1,335 a chest. The gross revenue would, therefore, have been about 547 lakhs, and the net revenue about 393 lakhs.

18. Whether, therefore, the provision be 40,000 or 41,000 chests, the probable net result is nearly the same.

19. If the provision be 45,000 chests, and the cost price paid for it be Rupees 4-8 a seer, the charges would be about 167 lakhs, and, taking the selling price at Rupees 1,187, (the mean of the averages of 1864 and 1865,) the net revenue about 363 lakhs.

If, however, the provision be 50,000 chests, and the cost price Rupees 4-8 a seer, the charges would amount to about 198 lakhs, and, as the selling price may in that case be expected to go down as it did in 1862-63 to Rupees 1,002 a chest, the net revenue would not exceed 328 lakhs.

\* Note.—The average selling price of Bengal Opium in 1861-62 was Rupees 1,372, and that of 1862-63 was Rupees 1,002. It may, therefore, be assumed that the average selling price of 1861-62 and 1862-63, which is the mean of the two, would be Rupees 1,187.

20. If, on the other hand, the provision were to be reduced to 85,000 chests, and the cost price were still Rupees 4-8 a seer, the average selling

\* The mean of the averages of 1863 and 1865, when about 80,000 and 40,000 chests were sold respectively.

price would probably go up to about 1,416\* a chest, while the charges would be about 135 lakhs, and the net revenue only about 365 lakhs.

21. Thus it appears that if the cost price be Rupees 4-8 a seer a provision of 40,000 chests is calculated to give the highest amount of net revenue, but only in combination with a selling price of Rupees 1,372 a chest, which is likely to encourage competition in China; and that a provision of 45,000 chests, though calculated to yield a net revenue less by 30 lakhs than the maximum, gives upwards of 3½ millions Sterling and reduces the selling price somewhat below Rupees 1,390 a chest, a rate which is believed to bar competition, and which at the same time renders it quite safe to maintain a duty of Rupees 600 a chest on Malwa Opium.

22. Assuming, therefore, as I have no doubt we may, that the cost price may be reduced to Rupees 4-8 a seer without thereby greatly reducing the area now under Poppy cultivation, it would seem that we ought to aim by that and other means to bring the cultivation within such limits as at an average yield of 5 seers the beegah will give about 45,000 chests. If the consumption and consequent demand should hereafter increase in China, and prices should rise, it may be advisable to extend the provision hereafter, but at present we ought not to maintain an area under cultivation much beyond what it was in 1861. Seven hundred thousand beegahs in both Agencies is apparently the utmost prudent limit to which we ought to go; and as the cultivation in 1863-64 covered an area of 830,000 beegahs, a reduction of 130,000 should be effected as soon as possible.

23. In the above calculation I have taken no account of the Opium which is made up for Akbarce purposes, but the quantity is comparatively so small that it does not practically affect the results.

24. The Board have gone carefully into the question as to whether the cultivation of the poppy and the sale of Opium at less than Rupees 5 a seer is remunerative to the cultivator comparatively with other crops. I do not, however, think that we can place much reliance upon the data on which the Board's conclusions are formed, or put calculations of this sort against the broad fact that under the stimulus of such a price as Rupees 5 a seer the cultivation increased nearly 100 per cent. in three years. At the same time I quite agree with the Board in thinking that it would not be expedient to reduce the price either next year or in future years below Rupees 4-8 a seer. If the provision be hereafter limited to an average of 45,000 chests, financial exigencies will demand no further reduction, and there is manifest injustice in paying the cultivators somewhat more than is absolutely needed to make the cultivation remunerative, seeing that they are debased under heavy taxation, were cultivating Opium except on account of Government and from delivering their produce to any one but the State monopolist. I desire, therefore, to support the Board's recommendation that the revenue in

assured that no further alteration in the cost price shall take place for the next two years.

25. The orders conveyed to the Board in the Junior Secretary's letter No. 2925, dated the 25th August last, (which has been communicated to the Government of India) have already had the effect of arresting all further extension of cultivation in the Benares Agency during the current season, and of reducing the area under cultivation in the Behar Agency by 20,000 beegahs. But as the cost of Behar Opium is less than that of Benares, while the selling price of the former is considerably greater, it is obvious that further reduction should be effected chiefly, if not entirely, in the Benares Agency. While, therefore, the cultivation in Behar may be left to the natural operation of the reduction in cost price, and the Agent be still restricted from taking up new lands, in Benares some more stringent measures of reduction are required; and the Board should be desired to warn the Agent accordingly, and to submit, as soon as possible, the Report promised in the last paragraph of their Secretary's letter No. 50, dated the 23rd ultimo.

26. It will be seen that, as regards the extent of the annual provision, I entirely agree with the conclusions already formed by the Government of India, and that in my opinion the cultivation ought to be restricted to the extent which may be expected to produce an average provision of 50,000 chests in 1865-66 and of 45,000 chests in future years.

27. I am further of opinion that the cultivation in the Benares Agency ought to be reduced until the average yield of that Agency bears nearly the same proportion to that of the Patna Agency as it bore in 1859-60 when the selling prices of the two kinds of Opium was nearly equal, and that while a total cultivation of 700,000 beegahs is maintained in both Agencies, the area under cultivation in Behar should be about 450,000 beegahs, and in Benares about 250,000 beegahs.

28. The prospects of the current season, so far as I have been able to ascertain, are not such as to lead me to suppose that the provision to be brought forward for sale in 1866 will exceed 50,000 chests. If this be so, it may be expected that the selling price of the year's provision now in course of disposal will begin to rise at the May sale, and that this, in combination with a reduction of cost price next season, will tell favorably on the finances of 1865-66, though it will not be till the following year that the full effects of the reduction in price and restriction of cultivation will be apparent.

Cecil Beadon.

Belvedere,  
The 21st February 1865. }

From T. B. LAW, Esq., Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal. — (No. 190, dated the 22nd March 1865.)

In reply to your letter No. 997, dated the 8th instant, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to report on the injury sustained by the present Poppy crop during the late unfavorable weather.

2. In the Behar Agency the produce had, in the Return for February, been estimated at upwards

47,031, exclusive of the Tehta Sub-Division, from which no report had been received. The rain and hail which fell in many Districts during the early part of this month are considered by the Principal Assistant Agent in charge to have done much damage. That Officer states that "the extent of loss can scarcely be estimated correctly, but from reports from the District Officers he concludes that the outturn will fall short of the above estimate by about 7,000 maunds."

3. The Benares Agent reports as follows:—  
"As far as we can judge at present (15th instant) this Agency is not likely to produce more than about 40,000 maunds of Opium, and from 20 to 25 thousand provision chests during this season." As, however, the weather was then still very cloudy and there was a probability of more rain, Mr. Hamilton desires that this estimate may be considered liable to variation.

4. From these estimates the Board are led to conclude that the provision of the season will not exceed 50,000 chests.

### Report of the Cultivation of Cinchona at Darjeeling during the Month of February 1865.

From T. ANDERSON, Esq., M. D., Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, and in charge of Cinchona cultivation in Bengal, to H. C. BATLEY, Esq., Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 71, dated the 13th March 1865.)

I HAVE the honor to submit the Report on the cultivation of Cinchona at Darjeeling during the month of February 1865.

The month has been less favorable for growth than January, as the cold, which has been quite as great as in January, has been accompanied by a very dry state of the atmosphere. Hail fell on the 3rd of the month and rain on five days, but, with the exception of the 25th and 26th of the month, only in slight showers, which did no benefit whatever to the Cinchona. The slight increase that appears in the Table of growth took place almost entirely during the last five days of the month, with the exception of the lowest plantation, where, about the 17th, the plants began to show the first symptoms of the return of Spring. At the first plantation (5,500 feet above the sea) the temperature

has been very low, causing the destruction of ■ least three plants of *Cinchona Palludiana*, and affecting a few of *Cinchona Officinalis*. At the second plantation (4,850 feet above the sea) hoar frost occurred in several nights in February, but no damage has been done to any plants at this elevation. No frost was observed below this plantation. Observations on the temperature of the air have been made with more or less regularity during the month at the third, fourth, and fifth plantations. At the fourth plantation (2,500 feet above the sea) the maximum and minimum temperature in the shade was recorded every twenty-four hours during the month. The mean maximum temperature for the month at this elevation was 68.18, the mean minimum 47.92, and the monthly mean temperature 57.05. At the fifth, the lowest plantation, altitude 1,825 feet, fewer observations were made, as the plantation was not visited daily by the person observing; the results from the detached observations there give 71.56 as the mean maximum, and 47.77 as the mean minimum, and 59.5 as the mean temperature of the month.

The number of plants in the open ground for yielding bark has been increased by 220 plants of *Cinchona Officinalis* taken from the number of plants intended to be kept for cuttings. The 9,820 cuttings made during last month have all rooted without a single exception, and have accordingly been transferred to the column of rooted cuttings. They will be planted during March in the beds for stock-plants and for permanent plantations.

No cuttings were made during the month, as no room could be provided until the cuttings made in January are disposed of, and besides the plants from which the cuttings are to be made have only recently been planted in the open air beds; after so sudden a change it is not advisable to run the risk of injury by removing leaves and branches, as must be done in preparing cuttings.

The work done during the month consists of making roads, clearing and preparing jungle land for the permanent plantations, making terraced beds for nurseries, erecting sheds for Coolies employed on the plantation, and temporary houses for the Europeans engaged in the cultivation. All the stores left at Lebong pending the erection of godowns at Rangpoor have been removed during the month, and the temporary survey at Lebong, where the cultivation has been ordered to cease 1st April 1865, has been entirely abandoned.

NUMBER and Distribution of Cinchona Plants in the Government Plantation at Darjeeling on the 1st March 1905.

NAME OF SPECIES OF CINCHONA.	Number in permanent Plantation.	Number of Stock Plants for propagation.	Number of Seedlings or rooted Cuttings in Nursery beds for permanent Plantation.	Number of rooted Cuttings in Cutting beds.	Number of Cuttings made during the month.	Total number of Plants, Cuttings, and Seedlings.
C. Saccirubra	389	2,731	None.	1,660	None.	1,780
C. Calisaya	None.	23	...	None.	...	23
C. Mierantha	15	569	...	360	...	944
C. Officinale, including varieties	270	11,259	...	7,800	...	19,329
C. Pahudiana	92	None.	5,000	None.	...	5,092
Total	766	11,582	5,000	9,820	None.	30,168

ABSTRACT OF MR. G. MANN'S REPORT.

At the middle plantation 220 plants of *Cinchona Officinale* have been planted out permanently during the month, and continue to grow as much as could be expected this season, which has been so unusually dry that in many of the Tea Estates a large proportion of the young Tea plants have been destroyed, and which has rendered the operation of transferring plants from frames in the open ground more laborious than usual, as constant watering was required.

No cuttings have been made during the month, as it was considered advisable to remove the plants from the frames into the open beds for stock plants undisturbed.

The cuttings made during the month of January are all rooted without exception and, without any loss, but remain still in the frames to be gradually hardened for the transfer into open beds.

A frame has been planted with twenty-two *Cinchona Officinale*, and the same number of plants of exactly the same size have been planted out at the same time in an open bed to obtain results regarding the difference in the condition and

number of cuttings obtained by the different methods of cultivation to be able to judge if it would be advisable to keep all the stock for propagation under glass.

During the month three plants of *Cinchona Pahudiana* were killed by frost at the highest plantation, which, however, must partly be ascribed to their small size, as larger and sturdier plants on the same spot suffered, but were not killed.

The 2,100 plants of *Cinchona Officinale* planted out last November have been planted further apart, viz. from 6 inches to 18 inches, and in addition to the 8,759 plants which were in the open beds at the end of January 2,500 more have been planted out on thirty-eight terraces and are doing remarkably well, and would have done better if we had had hills.

The condition of the plants is excellent, and the greater suitability of Rungbee, than of those places, where the cultivation had to be carried on formerly until we gained access to Rungbee, vouchsafes much more rapid progress in the experiment this year than it was possible to make before.

**TABLE showing the growth during February of Cichona at the Rangies Plantation near Dudgeet.**

3RD PLANTATION, ALTITUDE 5,500 FEET.				3RD PLANTATION, ALTITUDE 4,850 FEET.				3RD PLANTATION, ALTITUDE 3,715 FEET.				3RD PLANTATION, ALTITUDE 2,500 FEET.				3RD PLANTATION, ALTITUDE 1,225 FEET.			
Date of planting.	Height in inches when planted.	Height on 1st February.	Growth during February.	Date of planting.	Height in inches when planted.	Height on 1st February.	Growth during February.	Date of planting.	Height in inches when planted.	Height on 1st February.	Growth during February.	Date of planting.	Height in inches when planted.	Height on 1st February.	Growth during February.	Date of planting.	Height in inches when planted.	Height on 1st February.	Growth during February.
1884	81	101	20	1884	131	151	20	1884	131	151	20	1884	131	151	20	1884	131	151	20
15th Dec.	81	101	20	15th Dec.	131	151	20	15th Dec.	131	151	20	15th Dec.	131	151	20	15th Dec.	131	151	20
15th	81	101	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20
15th	81	101	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20
15th	81	101	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20
15th	81	101	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20
15th	81	101	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20
15th	81	101	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20
15th	81	101	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20
15th	81	101	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20
15th	81	101	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20
15th	81	101	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20
15th	81	101	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20
15th	81	101	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20
15th	81	101	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20
15th	81	101	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20
15th	81	101	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20
15th	81	101	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20
15th	81	101	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20
15th	81	101	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20
15th	81	101	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20
15th	81	101	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20
15th	81	101	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20
15th	81	101	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20
15th	81	101	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20
15th	81	101	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20
15th	81	101	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20
15th	81	101	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20
15th	81	101	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20
15th	81	101	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20
15th	81	101	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20
15th	81	101	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20
15th	81	101	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20
15th	81	101	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20
15th	81	101	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20
15th	81	101	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20
15th	81	101	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20
15th	81	101	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20
15th	81	101	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20
15th	81	101	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20
15th	81	101	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20
15th	81	101	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20
15th	81	101	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20
15th	81	101	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20
15th	81	101	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20
15th	81	101	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20
15th	81	101	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20	15th	131	151	20
15th	81	101	20	15th	131	151	20	1											

**C. ANDERSON, M. D.**  
Superintendent, Botanic Gardens, and in charge  
of Ancienta Cultivation in Benue.

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## SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1865.

### OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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#### Report of the Cultivation of Cinchona at Darjeeling during the Month of March 1865.

From T. ARUNACHAL, Esq., M.D., Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, and in charge of Cinchona Cultivation in Bengal, to S. C. BAYLEY, Esq., Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, (No. 89, dated the 10th April 1865.)

I HAVE the honor to transmit herewith the Report of the Cinchona Cultivation at Darjeeling for the month of March 1865.

#### Report for the Month of March 1865.

Now that the Cinchona Plants are nearly all in the open air, the progress of the cultivation is much more dependent on the nature of the weather than when the plants were growing in Conservatories, where the external cold could be counteracted by fires containing heated air, and where the moisture in the atmosphere could be increased or diminished according to the requirements of the plants.

Being open, the plants are in a much more natural position than in Conservatories, but this alteration in the cultivation requires me to record generally the meteorological conditions of the month, in order to show how the growth made during the month, and the operations of making cuttings, &c., &c., were affected by the weather.

The following are the results of the guidance of the plants, &c., &c., during the month of the year, in order to show how the growth made during the month, and the operations of making cuttings, &c., &c., were affected by the weather.

bark can be most easily removed from the trees and dried will be influenced by the results of carefully made meteorological observations. The time selected for the latter operation must be that of least growth, and this period will be most favorable should it coincide with the driest and sunniest season of the year.

Meteorological records are kept in the open air plantation, but for want of time these have been fully kept only at one plantation.

During March the weather has been extremely dry, the sky has been clear and cloudless, and though the sun has been very powerful, raising the thermometer to a mean maximum of nearly 80°, at the lowest plantation, but from the great radiation occurring during the still cloudless nights, the mean minimum temperature has been very low. The natural dryness has also been much increased by the extensive fires that have been raging all round; these have been caused by villagers burning the jungle for cultivation during the approaching rainy season.

At the fourth plantation the mean maximum during the month was 74° 63, the mean minimum 53° 55, mean temperature 64° 11.

At the fifth and lowest plantation the mean maximum temperature has been 78° 89, the mean minimum 53° 8, and the monthly mean temperature 66° 34.

These are not conditions favoring the growth of any plants, and certainly not of Cinchona, which requires abundant moisture in the air and an equable temperature.

Though the growth has been small, still there is a marked increase on that of February, and the plants are in perfect health and have not suffered from the cold or from the dryness of the air.



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Now that the Cinchona Plants are nearly all in the open air the progress of the cultivation is much more dependant on the nature of the weather than when the plants were growing in Conservatories, where the external cold could be counteracted by fires containing heated air, and where the moisture in the atmosphere could be increased or diminished according to the requirements of the plants.

In the open air the plants are in a much more natural condition than in Conservatories, but this alteration in the cultivation requires me to record generally the meteorological conditions of the month, in order to shew how the growth made during the month, and the operations of making cuttings, planting out, &c. and other works performed, have been affected by the weather.

The drawing up of rules for the guidance of those growing Cinchona, and the deciding of the very important questions of which is the best season for making cuttings, of forming permanent plantations for bark, and above all the time when

bark can be most easily removed from the trees and dried will be influenced by the results of carefully made meteorological observations. The time selected for the latter operation must be that of best growth, and this period will be most favorable should it coincide with the driest and sunniest season of the year.

Meteorological records are kept in the open air plantation, but for want of time these have been fully kept only at one plantation.

During March the weather has been extremely dry, the sky has been clear and cloudless, and though the sun has been very powerful, raising the thermometer to a mean maximum of nearly 80°, at the lowest plantation, but from the great radiation occurring during the still cloudless nights, the mean minimum temperature has been very low. The natural dryness has also been much increased by the extensive fires that have been raging all round; these have been caused by villagers burning the jungle for cultivation during the approaching rainy season.

At the fourth plantation the mean maximum during the month was 74°-68, the mean minimum 53°-55, mean temperature 64°-11.

At the fifth and lowest plantation the mean maximum temperature has been 78°-80, the mean minimum 55°-8, and the monthly mean temperature 66°-34.

These are not conditions favoring the growth of any plants, and certainly not of Cinchona, which require abundant moisture in the air and an equable temperature.

Though the growth has been small, still there is a marked increase on that of February, and the plants are in perfect health and have not suffered in the least degree from the dryness of the air.

Four hundred and twenty plants of *Cinchona Officinalis* have been planted out in the bark yielding plantation, No. 3, 3,715 feet above the sea. Only 7,214 cuttings have been made during the month.

The nursery for the distribution of *Cinchona* was commenced during the month. Due notice

will be given before any sale of *Cinchona* takes place. I expect to be able to distribute at least 1,000 plants on the 1st July. The plan I propose to adopt will be submitted for the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor as soon as I can form an estimate of the number of plants I can dispose of during the year.

Number and Distribution of Cinchona Plants in Government Plantation at Darjeeling, 1st April 1865.

NAME OF SPECIES OF CINCHONA.	Number in permanent Plantation.	Number of Stock Plants for propagation.	Number of Seedlings or rooted Cuttings in Nursery beds for permanent Plantations.	Number of rooted Cuttings in Cutting beds.	Number of Cuttings made during the month.	Total number of Plants, Cuttings and Seedlings.
<i>C. Succirubra</i>	289	2,751	None	1,660	2,250	7,030
<i>C. Calisaya</i>	None	25	...	None	14	37
<i>C. Micrantha</i>	15	569	...	360	350	1,994
<i>C. Officinalis</i> , including varieties	690	10,829	...	7,800	4,600	23,929
<i>C. Pahudiana</i>	92	None	5,000	None	None	5,092
Total	1,186	14,162	5,000	9,820	7,214	37,362

During the month 120 *C. Officinalis* have been planted out permanently at plantation No. 3 and are doing well.

The condition of the stock plants of *C. Officinalis* in the open air has changed but little, as the atmosphere is extremely dry in consequence of the rapid increase of temperature, and the reckless destruction of all the vegetation around us by the Natives who are clearing the land at present for their crops, and for the last fortnight all the slopes have been in a continued blaze all around the spur on which the *Cinchona* cultivation is carried on just now.

During the month 7,214 cuttings have been made. An unusually small number of these are *C. Officinalis*, as the plants were partially checked by their removal from the frames into the open air, and because it was considered necessary that these stock plants should be allowed to make young and strong wood again before cutting them down for propagation.

The permanent plantings out of the *C. Pahudiana* has been deferred on account of the parching dry weather we have had until now. The

condition of the plants must be considered excellent, as although growth has been slow they have improved in appearance, and their roots have got well distributed in the ground, so that a luxuriant growth will no doubt commence as soon as the atmosphere becomes moister than it is at present.

The plants at Lebong last year were not so forward on the 1st of May as they are now at Rungbee.

The operations of the last month consisted in making the above-mentioned cuttings, planting out of *C. Officinalis*, preparing beds for the stock plants of *C. Succirubra*, and clearing of a site for *C. Pahudiana*, and the construction of artificial water-courses for the watering of the beds containing the stock plants which has enabled us to prevent the plants suffering, although we could not accelerate their growth as the evaporation was most rapid and the country around us is so excessively dry, and this rapid evaporation naturally causes a reduction in the temperature of the air immediately around the plants.

**TABLE** showing the growth of *Cinchona* at the *Rogers* Plantation near Darjeeling.

Name.	1st PLANTATION, ALTITUDE 2,500 FEET.					2ND PLANTATION, ALTITUDE 4,050 FEET.					3RD PLANTATION, ALTITUDE 3,715 FEET.					4TH PLANTATION, ALTITUDE 2,860 FEET.					5TH PLANTATION, ALTITUDE 1,895 FEET.					
	Regular.	Date of planting.	Height when planted.	Height on 1st March.	Height on 1st April.	Growth in March.	Date of planting.	Height in inches when planted.	Height on 1st March.	Height on 1st April.	Growth in March.	Date of planting.	Height in inches when planted.	Height on 1st March.	Height on 1st April.	Growth in March.	Date of planting.	Height in inches when planted.	Height on 1st March.	Height on 1st April.	Growth in March.	Date of planting.	Height in inches when planted.	Height on 1st March.	Height on 1st April.	Growth in March.
C. Scutellaria	1	1894	...	...	...	...	1894	...	...	...	...	1894	...	...	...	...	1894	...	...	...	...	1894	...	...	...	...
Ditto	2	1894	...	...	...	...	1894	...	...	...	...	1894	...	...	...	...	1894	...	...	...	...	1894	...	...	...	...
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C. Alcantaria	1	1894	...	...	...	...	1894	...	...	...	...	1894	...	...	...	...	1894	...	...	...	...	1894	...	...	...	...
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C. Officialis	1	1894	...	...	...	...	1894	...	...	...	...	1894	...	...	...	...	1894	...	...	...	...	1894	...	...	...	...
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C. Paludosa	1	1894	...	...	...	...	1894	...	...	...	...	1894	...	...	...	...	1894	...	...	...	...	1894	...	...	...	...
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**THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO**

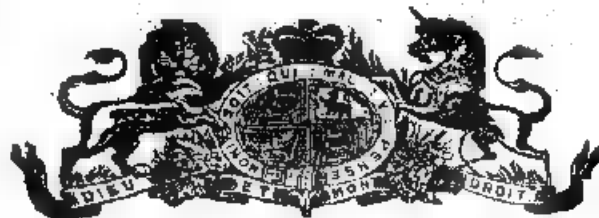
Superintendent, Botanical Garden, and in charge  
of Economic Cultivation in Bengal.

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## SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1865.

### OFFICIAL PAPERS.

*A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE will henceforward be published, containing such Official Papers and Information as the Government of Bengal may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

*Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

*No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to as heretofore.*

#### Report of the Proceedings of the Agricultural Show held at Dacca.

From C. T. BUCKLAND, Esq., Commissioner of the Dacca Division, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—  
(No. 181T, dated the 24th December 1864.)

I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, a Report of the proceedings connected with the Agricultural Exhibition of the Dacca Division.

2. On the receipt of the orders of Government establishing Divisional Agricultural Exhibitions, and placing a sum of Rupees 3,000 at the disposal of each Commissioner for the purposes of the Exhibition, the first step which I took was to endeavor to ascertain the feeling of the non-official and Native community of Dacca on the subject, as the Exhibitions are held for their benefit, whilst to the officials they only gave additional trouble and expense. A Meeting was held by Mr. Wise at his house, at which he was so good as to explain the objects and intentions of Government to the European and Native gentlemen there assembled; and the result of this Meeting was eminently satisfactory, inasmuch as more than Rupees 5,000 were subscribed at the Meeting, Mr. Wise giving Rupees 1,000, and Khajah Abdool Gunay and Khajah Abdool Ghaffoor, each subscribing

Rupees 1,000 each. At a later date Baboo Kalli Narain Roy Chowdry and Baboo Juggernauth Roy Chowdry each subscribed Rupees 1,000.

3. I was at Mymensing when the Meeting at Mr. Wise's house took place, and the news of the result of the Meeting reached me at Mymensing. The promotion of the Exhibition was at once warmly taken up by Mr. Henderson, the Collector of Mymensing, and under his auspices the Zamindars of that District and the English residents contributed a subscription of more than Rupees 8,000.

4. The Collectors of Backergunge, Furreedpore, and Sylhet, and the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar, were also addressed, and it is due to the exertions of Mr. Levien, the Collector of Backergunge, that a sum of nearly Rupees 3,000 was subscribed in his District, notwithstanding the total indifference, not to say recusance, of some of the most wealthy but absentee Zemindars, such as Rajah Sutehurn Ghosal and Baboo Gopaul Loh Tagore. So also at Furreedpore the Collector had to struggle against the indifference of a powerful absentee landlord such as Baboo Gurudoss Roy; whilst at Sylhet, where there are few, if any, Zemindars of wealth or influence, the fortunate presence of Major Rahan, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, at the first Meeting held by the Collector, luckily gave some life and impetus to the cause. At Cachar the conflicting interests of the local Mela and the distance from Dacca prevented the community from coming forward in their proper strength, but it will be seen from the Prize Lists that Captain Stewart, the Deputy Commissioner,

took such active measures that Cachar was well represented at the Exhibition in cattle, poultry, and produce.

5. On my return to Dacca a Meeting was held and a Central Committee of Management was

*President.*

C. T. Buckland, Esq.

H. Abercrombie, Esq.

Lieutenant-Colonel Fisher,

E. Drummond, Esq.

G. L. Morris, Esq.

J. P. Wier, Esq.

Captain Gordon,

N. A. Roberts, Esq., C. S.

W. L. Kaye, Esq.

N. P. Jones, Esq.

V. H. Robertson, Esq.

W. Brammond, Esq.

G. Heller, Esq.

M. David, Esq.

W. Hall, Esq.

Khajeh Abdool Gunny.

Khajeh Ashoonollah.

Syud Abdool Majeed Khan.

Baboo Kalli Narrain Roy Chow-

dry.

Baboo Mitterjeet Sing.

" Jugseerwall Roy Chowdry.

" Gubind Chander Dutt.

" Mohomedoolun Doss.

" Bageswar Chander Roy.

" Ramkumar Bose.

" Kashiwan Mookerjee.

Messrs. Dunne and Lyall, Secre-

taries.

appointed Secretaries to the Committee of Management; Mr. Dunne as representing the non-official and landed community, and Mr. Lyall, the covenanted Assistant of the District, as representing the official element in a mitigated form, but with much personal energy and good will. It would be difficult sufficiently to acknowledge the services of these gentlemen, as on them devolved the whole labour of the preparations for the Exhibition.

7. At Mr. Dunne's suggestion a site was selected of unusually good natural capability. In the centre there is a tank nearly 200 yards long and 100 yards broad, surrounded, on three sides, by fine casuarine trees. On the banks of this tank there is a fine open space which we enclosed with a high mat fence 325 yards in length by 240 yards in breadth. Within this enclosure the several sheds for the reception of animals, &c., were erected. On the North side were the sheds for horses, ponies, sheep, and goats; on the East the cattle sheds; on the South the sheds for implements, produce and manufactures; and on the West the sheds for poultry. A small enclosure was also reserved on the South side for a large tent and canopy and within this enclosure only Season Ticket-holders were admitted.

8. The sheds were constructed of simple bamboo work and roofed with light mats, not covered with any thatch as there was no fear of rain. Each shed was 200 feet long by 20 feet broad, except the cattle sheds, which were eight in number and were each 100 feet long by 20 feet broad. The internal arrangements were adapted to the articles and animals to be placed in them, and in the poultry shed we endeavored, as far as possible, to follow the plan of the pens used at the Calcutta Exhibition as explained in the printed Reports.

9. The Exhibition was opened to the Public on Tuesday, 6th December, which was found to be more convenient than Monday, the 5th December, which had been originally named. I considered it desirable to open the Exhibition

appointed with the necessary Departmental Committees of which the detail is given in the margin. The Prize Lists were also drawn out chiefly on the model of those issued by the Oude Committee, with this important modification that, with the view of encouraging numerous contributions from each District, we offered prizes for the best things of each District, as well as Divisional prizes for the best things out of all the Districts. The total value of the prizes offered was Rupees 11,733.

6. I should not omit to state that Messrs. Dunne and Lyall were

with some ceremony, and I trust that the Lieutenant-Governor will not think that this was wrong. A raised dais was arranged under a large canopy, and on the dais Mrs. Abercrombie, as the Lady entitled to precedence, occupied the principal seat, supported and surrounded by a large assembly of European ladies and gentlemen, and by the Chief Members of the Native community. After a brief report of the proceedings had been read to the assembly by me, Mrs. Abercrombie declared the Exhibition to be open in the Queen's name, and the Guard from the 5th Regiment L. N. I., which had attended by the orders of Lieutenant-Colonel Fisher, presented arms and the Band played God save the Queen. Our best thanks are due to Mrs. Abercrombie for the kind manner in which she undertook the duty.

10. The Exhibition remained open on the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, and 12th. The receipts taken at the doors were very considerable, but I have not received a separate account for each day, the total amount being Rupees 1,774. On the 12th December, when admission was gratis, the people admitted probably numbered nearly 10,000, as a great many looked in at the Exhibition on their return from the Races, which took place in the morning; and in the afternoon I myself saw the crowd, of whom it is satisfactory to state that a number were women and children.

11. As at the opening of the Exhibition it had not been possible to give full place and precedence to the Natives according to their own views, I arranged to hold a sort of Durbar on Thursday, the 8th, at which all the Native gentlemen were requested to attend. The only Native of recognized rank in the Division was the brother of the Shoosung Rajah from Mymensing, who contributed very liberally and exhibited many articles and animals. There were also Baboo Kalli Narrain Roy Chowdry and Baboo Mitterjeet Sing amongst the Hindus, whilst the chiefs of the Mahomedan community were Khajeh Abdool Gunny and his son, Khajeh Ashoonollah, and Syud Tujumal Ali, of Shaistabad, and Nazimuddin Chowdhree. I addressed a few words to the Native Gentlemen, of whom about 150 were assembled, after which Syud Abdool Majeed Khan, Deputy Magistrate, and Baboo Ramkumar Bose, Deputy Magistrate, and Baboo Kashi Kant Mookerjee, Inspector of Schools, addressed the Meeting, the first in Ordoon, and the last in Bengalee, explaining, with much clearness and eloquence, the objects and advantages of Agricultural Exhibitions. These addresses, which were very well received, will, I have reason to believe, be printed and circulated to the community.

12. On Saturday, the 10th, the Prizes were distributed, and a sum of nearly Rupees 7,000 was delivered by me in cash chiefly to the actual winners of Prizes, but in their absence to the Collectors representing their Districts. The actual cash payment seemed to afford much satisfaction, but the Prize Tickets were also very generally carried off in triumph.

13. On the evening of Saturday the tank, in the centre of the enclosure, was illuminated with thousands of small lamps along its margin and with numerous colored lanterns suspended from the trees. This was followed by a display of fireworks on the adjacent plain, and although these things are foreign to the purpose of an Exhibition it is not to be denied that they gave much general

pleasure and satisfaction, and as our subscriptions were so ample we could well afford them.

14. The Exhibition remained open gratis on Monday, the 12th. On Tuesday, the 13th, permission was given to remove all the animals and articles, and by the evening of that day, under the effective management of the various Members of the Committees, nearly every thing had been removed. After the 14th there remained nothing but the animals and articles intended for sale, and on the 15th these were all sold at the Collector's Office, and very fair prices were realized for some of the things.

15. The general financial result of the Exhibition may be stated in round numbers as follows, but as we have not yet been able to finally close our accounts, either of Receipts or Disbursements, I am only able to give the approximate results:—

*Receipts.*

	Rs.
Dacca Subscriptions	10,000
Mymensing	6,000
Backergunge	2,500
Purcedpore	800
Sylhet	500
Cachar	...
Government grant	3,000
Admission Tickets	1,774
<b>Total Rs.</b>	<b>24,674</b>

*Disbursements.*

	Rs.
Prizes	7,000
Printing, translating, and advertising	700
Management	1,000
Police	700
Buildings	4,500
Miscellaneous	1,000
Fireworks and decorations	1,000
	15,000
<b>or, in round numbers Rs.</b>	<b>16,000</b>

16. We expect to recover about one-fourth of the cost of the sheds by the sale of the materials, but as it would be injudicious to sacrifice them by a forced sale the account is not yet settled. The only result which I can now positively announce is one which I ventured to predict as soon as I heard of the Dacca subscriptions, viz. that we would hold the Exhibition without its costing Government any thing; and as we only drew Rupees 1,000 of the Government grant for preliminary expenses before our subscriptions were paid up, I shall order that sum to be refunded to Government as soon as our Receipts and Disbursements are wound up.

17. The Judges who awarded the prizes in each Department have sent in their separate Reports which I have now the honor to submit, and trust that they will meet with the Lieutenant-Governor's approval. The Judges had a rather arduous task in awarding the prizes, and I should not omit to acknowledge the labours of the Departmental and District Committees, who had also a very difficult work in arranging and assorting the animals and articles in their proper places to enable the Judges to enter upon their duties.

18. I beg to offer my best thanks to the Members of the Divisional and District

Committees who gave their services so freely and cheerfully to the purposes of the Exhibition, although they had, at the same time, the onerous duties of their own Offices to attend to, and at Dacca we were under special obligation to Lieutenant-Colonel Fisher and the Officers of the 5th L. N. I., who co-operated with us in every way, and were always ready to contribute the services of their Band for the entertainment of the visitors to the Exhibition.

19. By the permission of the Commissioner of Police for Calcutta I obtained the services of five English Sergeants of the Calcutta Police Force, and my reason for making special mention of this is that the Officers of other Divisions may obtain the services of the same men for their Exhibitions. For although the cost of bringing them such a distance was considerable, especially in boat hire, they were exceedingly useful both as Guards and as Superintendents of the different Departments, and as money-takers, and I believe that it is chiefly owing to their presence that we escaped without any loss by theft or pillaging, as the Natives stood in great awe of them. The Local Police under their European Inspector were certainly very useful, and I beg to acknowledge their services, but they would scarcely have been sufficient by themselves.

20. It is almost superfluous for me to add any thing to the Reports of the Judges. The cattle were good, and the poultry so very superior that most people were surprized at them. Some buffaloes were sent to the Show, and two were in the cattle sheds during the Exhibition, but they were exceedingly excitable and dangerous. Two other buffaloes were brought within the enclosure, but at once broke loose and plunged into the tank. When they had cooled themselves, and evening came on, they emerged from the tank and began rushing about in a very dangerous manner, and had it not been for the presence of the Calcutta Sergeant who was looking after the cattle they would probably have done mischief. They were at last got out of the enclosure, and I beg strongly to recommend that, as suggested by the Judges, buffaloes should not in future be included in the Prize Lists or admitted for exhibition.

21. In the Department of produce and raw material, I believe that the Judges are fully justified in declaring the specimens exhibited to be very superior. Special notice is made of a new kind of fibre similar to jute, but, coming from a larger plant which grows wild in the jungles of Bhowal which belong to Babon Kalli Nairain Roy, and in other parts of the District, it may become an article of much profit and importance. The Medal of the Calcutta Agri-Horticultural Society was awarded to Mr. Danne for the specimen of Cnohar Tea exhibited by him.

22. We were much disappointed in the Department of Implements and Machinery for which we had offered above Rupees 3,000 in prizes; but the Calcutta Firms who might have exhibited them had already made engagements to send them to the Lucknow and other Exhibitions. Messrs. T. E. Thomson sent down a small collection of implements and hardware for sale, and for some of these articles prizes were given. A great deal of interest was taken by the Natives in the collection, and if Messrs. T. E. Thomson had sent down an intelligent representative of their Firm with their goods he would doubtless have sold

more of them and would probably have obtained further orders for them.

23. I beg, however, to make special mention of the brick-moulding and tile-making machinery invented and exhibited by Mr. S. A. Stewart, C. E., the Executive Engineer of the Dacca Division. These machines for their efficiency and simplicity of construction (as they can be made by any Native workmen) are particularly deserving of the attention and official examination of the Officers of the Public Works Department, to whom I would venture to recommend that a copy of these remarks, with the remarks of the Judges on these machines, should be sent.

24. It only remains for me to observe that, as far as it is possible to ascertain Native opinion, much satisfaction was afforded to all who visited the Exhibition. Much anxiety was expressed in enquiries as to when and where the next Exhibition would take place, and there was a rumour that Mymensing and Dacca were prepared to enter into competition and to increase their subscriptions in order to secure to themselves the honor of the Divisional Exhibition next year.

25. My own opinion is that it would be best to have District Exhibitions next year with a view to the gradual instruction of the Districts on the subject, which of course is at present almost utterly unknown to the great majority of the people. I would recommend that there should be three Exhibitions next year, one at Mymensing for that District and Dacca, one at Backergunge for that District and Furreedpore, and one at Sylhet for that District and Cachar. It would of course be optional to all the Districts of the Division to send to each Exhibition as well as to their own, and the time for holding each Exhibition might be arranged accordingly. But the distance between some of the Districts and the Head-Quarters at Dacca is so enormous that it is almost impossible to induce the people to send things and still less to come themselves in any numbers, and I therefore think that the Exhibition ought in a manner to go to them. Perhaps the Lieutenant-Governor will think it right to leave this arrangement to the local Officers, but I merely state my own opinion for His Honor's information.

26. I beg to add that Mr. Crawford, the Honorary Secretary of the Calcutta Exhibition, was present at the Dacca Exhibition, but, as I was not informed if he attended officially, I have only to observe that he made himself very useful and his presence was very welcome.

27. A copy of the Prize Lists is herewith submitted. As usual at all Exhibitions there was some grumbling amongst disappointed exhibitors, but with a view to meet with any just complaints, I had the representations of as many of the grumblers as could be found carefully considered by a Special Committee of Native gentlemen, and to any thing which had any sort of claim or merit a special or extra prize was given; but I declined to award to a pony from Mymensing a prize which was claimed for it on account of its beautiful eyes.

## REPORT OF THE JUDGES IN DEPARTMENT I.

### LIVE STOCK.

#### Class I.—Cattle.

CONSIDERING the nature of the Districts in this Division the number of the cattle exhibited (81) was very good as regards bulls and cows. There were but few pairs of draught bullocks exhibited, but it was not to be expected that many should be shewn, as there is but little use for them in Eastern Bengal.

The bulls shewn were very good on the whole, but the greater part of them were of the large Up-country breed, a more imposing looking animal than one of the pure Bengallee breed, but, as is well known, not so useful in these Districts. The first prize for the Division was carried off by Mr. Wise's five years' old bull, who gained three prizes at the Calcutta Show last year. The second was awarded a bull belonging to Rajah Rajkinto Sing of Mymensing, and the third to a fine three years' old bull of Khajeh Abdool Gunny of Dacca. These bulls were all of the Up-country breed. A very fine animal was exhibited by Baboo Mitterjeet Sing, but it was debarred from competition by age. A very handsome bull of the pure Bengallee breed was exhibited by Baloo Kall Narrain Roy Chowdry and obtained a prize. This was the only really fine animal of the breed, and we would recommend that in future a separate prize should be given for this class of animal, as it is the best adapted to the ordinary requirements of the people of this Division.

The cows were very good. Some beautiful animals were exhibited from the Dacca and Mymensing Districts. Khajeh Abdool Gunny took the first prize with a half English half country cow. The second prize fell to Mr. Wise for a very handsome white cow, and the third to Mr. Henderson of Mymensing for a beautiful animal somewhat smaller than the above two. With a little attention to breeding and care in the food and housing, there is little improvement to be desired in this class of animal which is well suited to these Districts.

The first Prize for draught bullocks was given to an exceedingly handsome black pair from Cachar; Khajeh Abdool Gunny took the second prize with a good white pair much superior to the common run of animals, and Mr. Hampton of Mymensing the third prize. But seven out of eighteen prizes for the several Districts were awarded owing to want of competition, and we think that the Prize List for draught cattle, therefore, might be revised for any future Agricultural Show.

The cattle occupied eight sheds and were classified according to Districts, for convenience sake in awarding the prizes, with the exception of the bulls, which were in a shed by themselves.

One shed was set apart for buffaloes. Seven were brought up for exhibition, but only two were admitted, as the others were savage, and would, certainly, have committed damage. As these animals are kept almost entirely for their dairy produce, we think it an open question whether in future Shows, it would not be sufficient merely to exhibit the produce. Prizes were, however,

awarded, though none of the animals were worthy of special mention.

## CLASS II.—HORSES AND PONIES.

Considering that these animals are chiefly, if not entirely, used by the wealthy in the large Towns of the Division the Show was good. No prize was awarded to a stallion, as none came up to the terms. Some difficulty was felt in awarding prize to a hackney among competing animals of very varied qualities and different breeds, and we, therefore, gave two extra prizes for Arabs. We would recommend that in future the "Hackney Prize" should be given on the terms used in the Rajshahye Division to the horse most useful for general purposes above fourteen hands. Only four brood mares were shewn. Of these two shewn by Messrs. Dunne and Thoms of Dacca are worthy of special notice, as their progeny in the shed proved most satisfactorily that the climate here is not an insuperable bar to breeding good horses as is usually supposed.

The ponies were divided into two classes, Country and Munipoorie. The former was not as well represented as it might have been, but no doubt this will be remedied in future Shows. One very good pony bred in the Mymensing District was exhibited by Mr. McSweeney of Mymensing and gained the first prize for the Division. None were exhibited from the Backergunge, Sylhet, and Furreedpore Districts.

The Munipoorie ponies were good. The first prize was taken by Mr. Henderson of Mymensing for a very handsome white animal much superior to all others of its class.

The sheds and stabling for the cattle and horses were very good, and the arrangements for feeding, &c., were complete. No accidents of any sort occurred in this Department.

## CLASS III.—SHEEP AND GOATS.

The Show of sheep was fair, but as these are only bred in a few places in the Division they were not numerous. They were mostly of the Bengalee breed, though some were Patua. None were worthy of special notice.

Some good goats were shewn both of the Up-country and Bengalee short beard breed. A handsome pair of long beards came from Cachar and obtained a prize. A very fine pair of Up-country goats were shewn from Sylhet, and a fine buck goat from Dacca.

## CLASS IV.—POULTRY.

The Show of poultry was very fine. Several of the pens were exceedingly good. Mymensing carried off the first Prize for the Division, Dacca the second, and Backergunge the third. The capons were also very good. The first was awarded to an uncommonly fine pen exhibited by Mr. Thoms of Dacca, and the second to one shewn by the Principal Sudder Ameen of Mymensing. There was a fair Show of Chittagong fowls, but only one complete pen of bantams. We gave extra Prizes to two pens of game fowls, one a fine one exhibited by Mr. C. A. Fisher of Dacca, the other by Mr. Dunne of Dacca. An extra Prize was also given to the latter gentleman for Abyssinian

Fowls. We would recommend the attention of exhibitors being drawn to the necessity of cooping up poultry together at least a fortnight before the Exhibition, otherwise they ruin each others beauty when put in the same pen in the yard. One fine cock from Backergunge had all his feathers plucked out by one of his own hens and was completely spoilt, and many of the capons had to be cooped up separately as they fought when together.

(Sd.) R. ABERCROMBIE.

G. A. FISHER, *Lieut.-Colonel*.

E. DRUMMOND.

## APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE JUDGES IN DEPARTMENT I.

### LIVE STOCK.

#### Class IV.—Continued.

The show of turkeys was not a large one, but the birds shewn were good. Mr. Hampton got the Prize for the best hen, Mr. Dunne of Dacca got that for the best cock. An extra Prize was also awarded to Imdad Ali of Dacca. No Guinea fowls were shewn except from Sylhet, as it is exceedingly difficult to rear them in this part of Bengal. The birds shewn obtained two Prizes. There was a large show of geese, and some of the birds were fine ones. Mr. Hampton of Mymensing took a Prize with a good pen, and A. Thoms, Esq., of Dacca that for the best gander with a large handsome bird.

The ducks exhibited were not numerous, nor were there any particularly fine birds. Mr. Hampton of Mymensing had some well feathered ones, and a very pretty pen was shewn from Cachar.

There was a very small show of rabbits. Mr. Kerr of Mymensing got the first Prize and Miss Brennand of Dacca the second Prize. None were worthy of special notice.

The pigeons were well represented. Mr. Monnier got the Prize for the best cage, Gour Chunder Roy for the second, and Syud Abdool Majeed for the third. Mr. Monnier also showed the best tumblers, but was hard run by Khajeh Ashanollah with a pair of very good birds. Mr. David of Dacca showed some very fine fantails. Five Prizes were also given to other varieties. On the whole most of the birds exhibited were much above the ordinary and some of them very good.

## APPENDIX.

### Class V.—Dairy Produce.

Very little was shown. We think the notice respecting its being given in on the 1st day of the Show was not well known. Prizes were given for some Dacca cheeses, and for ghee and buffalo ghee, but nothing was shewn worth special mention except one specimen of butter prepared by Mrs. Abercrombie's Abdar.

(Sd.) E. DRUMMOND.

G. A. FISHER, *Lieut.-Colonel*.

R. ABERCROMBIE.



DEPARTMENT I.  
Class I.

				Rs. As. P.
Best bull in the Division ...	A. Thoms, Esq. ...	Dacca ...	50 0 0	
Second ditto ...	Rajah Rajkishto Sing ...	Mymensing ...	30 0 0	
Third ditto ...	Khajeh Abdool Gunny ...	Dacca ...	20 0 0	
Best bull in Mymensing ...	Rajah Rajkishto Sing ...	Mymensing ...	30 0 0	
Second ditto ...	Shumbhoo Chander Roy ...	Ditto ...	20 0 0	
Best bull in Sylhet ...	Abdool Samed ...	Sylhet ...	30 0 0	
Second ditto ...	Mahomed Hossain ...	Ditto ...	20 0 0	
Best bull in Dacca ...	A. Thoms, Esq. ...	Dacca ...	30 0 0	
Second ditto ...	Khajeh Abdool Gunny ...	Dacca ...	20 0 0	
Third ditto ...	Baboo Kalli Narrain Roy ...	Dacca ...	10 0 0	
Best bull in Backergunge ...	Meer Tujumol Ali ...	Backergunge ...	30 0 0	
Second ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	20 0 0	
Best bull in Cachar ...	...	Cachar ...	30 0 0	
Best country bred milch cow in Division.	Khajeh Abdool Gunny ...	Dacca ...	50 0 0	
Second ditto ...	A. Thoms, Esq. ...	Ditto ...	30 0 0	
Third ditto ...	W. H. Henderson, Esq. ...	Mymensing ...	20 0 0	
Best cow in Dacca Division ...	Khajeh Abdool Gunny ...	Dacca ...	30 0 0	
Second ditto ...	A. Thoms, Esq. ...	Dacca ...	20 0 0	
Third ditto ...	T. J. Kalopas, Esq. ...	Dacca ...	10 0 0	
Best cow in Backergunge ...	Meer Tujumol Ali ...	Backergunge ...	30 0 0	
Second ditto ...	Ditto ...	Backergunge ...	20 0 0	
Third ditto ...	J. P. Maltby, Esq. ...	Backergunge ...	10 0 0	
Best cow in Mymensing ...	W. H. Henderson Esq. ...	Mymensing ...	30 0 0	
Second ditto ...	J. P. Hampton, Esq. ...	Mymensing ...	20 0 0	
Third ditto ...	Ditto ...	Mymensing ...	10 0 0	
Best cow in Sylhet.	Abdool Chowdry ...	Sylhet ...	20 0 0	
Second ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	10 0 0	
Best cow in Cachar ...	Captain Stewart ...	Cachar ...	30 0 0	
Second ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	20 0 0	
Best pair of country bred bullock in the Division.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	50 0 0	
Second ditto ...	Khajeh Abdool Gunny ...	Dacca ...	30 0 0	
Third ditto ...	Rajah Rajkishto Sing ...	Mymensing ...	20 0 0	
Best bullock in Dacca Division.	Khajeh Abdool Gunny ...	Dacca ...	30 0 0	
Second ditto ...	Baboo Kalli Narrain Roy ...	Ditto ...	20 0 0	
Best bullock in Backergunge	Meer Tujumol Ali ...	Backergunge ...	30 0 0	
Second ditto ...	Torab, son of Persad ...	Ditto ...	20 0 0	
Best bullock in Mymensing ...	Rajah Rajkishto Sing ...	Mymensing ...	30 0 0	
Ditto Sylhet ...	Abdool Samed ...	Sylhet ...	30 0 0	
Ditto Cachar ...	Captain Stewart ...	Cachar ...	30 0 0	

## DEPARTMENT I.

## Class II.

Best hackney in the Dacca Division.	Khajeh Abdool Gunny ...	Dacca ...	50 0 0
Second ditto ...	A. D. Dunne, Esq. ...	Ditto ...	30 0 0
Best brood mare in or with foal.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	100 0 0
Second ditto ...	A. Thoms, Esq. ...	Ditto ...	50 0 0
Third ditto ...	A. D. Dunne, Esq. ...	Ditto ...	40 0 0
Best brood Mare	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	75 0 0
Second ditto ...	A. Thoms, Esq. ...	Ditto ...	50 0 0
Best colt bred in India	A. D. Dunne, Esq. ...	Ditto ...	100 0 0
Second ditto ...	A. Thoms, Esq. ...	Ditto ...	70 0 0
Carried over ...			1,555 0 0

			Rs. As. P.
Brought forward ...			1,555 0 0
Best pony bred in the Division	McSweeney, Esq.	Mymensing.	60 0 0
Second ditto	A. Thoms, Esq.	Dacca	30 0 0
Third ditto	Mr. Newing	Ditto	20 0 0
Best pony in Dacca District...	Ditto	Ditto	30 0 0
Second ditto	Baboo Mudhoo Soodun Doss	Ditto	20 0 0
Third ditto	Jogonnath Roy	Ditto	10 0 0
Best pony in Mymensing District.	McSweeney, Esq.	Mymensing.	30 0 0
Best pony in Cachar	Mr. Deverie	Cachar	30 0 0
Second ditto		Ditto	20 0 0
Third ditto		Ditto	10 0 0
Best Manipore pony	W. H. Henderson, Esq.	Mymensing.	50 0 0
Second ditto	Rattray, Esq.	Dacca	30 0 0
Third ditto	A. D. Dunne, Esq.	Ditto	20 0 0
Best Arab	A. Thoms, Esq.	Ditto	50 0 0
Second ditto	J. P. Hampton, Esq.	Mymensing.	30 0 0
DEPARTMENT I.			
Class III.			
Best pen of 3 ewes	W. H. Henderson, Esq.	Ditto	20 0 0
Ditto 3 welleor	T. J. Kalonas, Esq.	Dacca	20 0 0
Best ram and ewe in Dacca District.	Teen Cowree	Ditto	10 0 0
Second ditto	Syed Abdool Mujced	Ditto	5 0 0
Best ram and ewe in Backergunge.	J. P. Maltby, Esq.	Backergunge	10 0 0
Best ram and ewe in Mymensing.	Rajah Rajkishto Sing	Mymensing.	10 0 0
Best ram	Khajeh Ashonoollah	Dacca	20 0 0
Best buck goat in Division...	Ditto	Ditto	15 0 0
Second ditto	Ditto	Ditto	10 0 0
Third ditto	Ditto	Ditto	5 0 0
Best she goat in Division	Jelali Bux	Sylhet	15 0 0
Second ditto	Mr. Dunne	Dacca	10 0 0
Third ditto	Mrs. Dunne	Ditto	5 0 0
Best she goat and kid	Rajah Rajkishto Sing	Mymensing.	10 0 0
Second ditto	Ditto	Ditto	5 0 0
DEPARTMENT I.			
Class IV.			
Best pen of fowls from Dacca District (pen 119.)	Khajeh Ashonoollah	Dacca	10 0 0
Second ditto (pen 21)	Colonel Fisher	Ditto	5 0 0
Third ditto	Baboo Kallee Narrain Roy	Ditto	4 0 0
Best pen of fowls in Mymensing	J. P. Hampton, Esq.	Mymensing.	10 0 0
Second ditto	Alli Raj	Ditto	5 0 0
Third ditto	Sheik Kafaetoollah	Ditto	4 0 0
Best pen of fowls in Backergunge.	J. P. Maltby, Esq.	Backergunge	10 0 0
Second ditto	A. Levien, Esq.	Ditto	5 0 0
Best pen of fowls in Cachar	Captain Stewart	Cachar	10 0 0
Best pen of fowls in Dacca Division.	J. P. Hampton, Esq.	Mymensing.	20 0 0
Second ditto	Khajeh Ashonoollah	Dacca	12 0 0
Third ditto	J. P. Maltby, Esq.	Backergunge	5 0 0
Carried over ...			.....

				Rs.	As.	P.
Brought forward ...				.....		
Best three capons	...	A. Thoms, Esq.	Dacca	10	0	0
Second ditto	...	Moulvy Mahomed Nazim	Mymensing.	6	0	0
Third ditto	...	J. P. Hampton, Esq.	Ditto	4	0	0
Pen of three bantams	...	T. J. Kalonas, Esq.	Dacca	5	0	0
Best pen of game fowls	...	C. A. Fisher, Esq.	Ditto	10	0	0
Second ditto	...	Mrs. Dunne	Ditto	6	0	0
Best Chittagong fowls	...	Syed Abdool Majeed	Ditto	10	0	0
Second ditto	...	Ditto	Ditto	6	0	0
Third ditto	...	Teen Cowree	Ditto	4	0	0
Pen of Abyssinian fowls	...	Mrs. Dunne	Ditto	10	0	0
70 Best pen of 1 cock and 2 hens	...	J. P. Hampton, Esq.	Mymensing.	20	0	0
Second ditto	...	T. J. Kalonas, Esq.	Dacca	10	0	0
71 Best turkey cock	...	A. D. Dunne, Esq.	Ditto	10	0	0
72 Best turkey hen	...	Ditto	Ditto	10	0	0
73 Best pen of guinea fowls, 1 cock and 2 hens.	...	Unknown	Sylhet	10	0	0
Second ditto	...	Ditto		5	0	0
74 Pen of 1 gander and 2 geese	...	J. P. Hampton, Esq.	Mymensing.	10	0	0
Second ditto	...	Miss Brennan	Dacca	5	0	0
75 Best gander	...	A. Thoms, Esq.	Ditto	10	0	0
76 Best goose	...	Ditto	Ditto	10	0	0
77 Best pen of one drake and two ducks.	...	J. P. Hampton, Esq.	Mymensing.	10	0	0
Second ditto	...	Kalli Chowdry	Ditto	6	0	0
Third ditto	...	T. J. Maltby, Esq.	Barrisaul	4	0	0
78 Best drake	...	Kallika Dass Dutt	Mymensing.	10	0	0
79 Best duck	...	Ditto	Ditto	10	0	0
80 Hatch of four rabbits, any breed.	...	T. K. Kerr, Esq.	Ditto	10	0	0
Third ditto	...	Ainuddin Jemadar	Dacca	4	0	0
81 Best buck rabbits	...	Bugwan Chunder Roy	Ditto	8	0	0
82 Second ditto doe	...	Ditto	Ditto	8	0	0
83 Best cage of different sorts of Pigeons.	...	Syed Abdool Majeed	Ditto	10	0	0
Second ditto	...	Gourchunder Roy and Syed Abdool Majeed.	Ditto	6	0	0
Third ditto	...	Ditto ditto	Ditto	4	0	0
84 Best pair of tumblers	...	Syed Abdool Majeed	Ditto	6	0	0
Second ditto	...	Ditto	Ditto	4	0	0
85 Best pair of pouters	...	Khajeh Ashonocllah	Ditto	6	0	0
Second ditto	...	Ditto	Ditto	4	0	0
86 Best pair of fantails	...	M. David, Esq.	Ditto	6	0	0
Second ditto	...	Ditto	Ditto	4	0	0
87 Varieties of Pigeons	...	Syed Abdool Majeed	Ditto	4	0	0
Second ditto	...			6	0	0
Third ditto	...	Khajeh Ashonocllah	Ditto	6	0	0
Fourth ditto	...			6	0	0
Fifth ditto	...			6	0	0
Total				2,589	0	0

## EXTRA PRIZES.

## Department I.

Rs. As. P.

Cow's ghee	...	Koonjo Beharee Bysack	Dacca	5	0	0
Turkeys	...	Imdad	Ditto	10	0	0
Ditto	...	Syed Abdool Majeed	Ditto	10	0	0
Bantam fowls	...	Ditto	Ditto	5	0	0
Carried over				30	0	0